

Oswald, Lee H.  
Russian Period  
7-2 Repatriation Loan

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2

March 27, 1962

Dear Mr. Farrell:

The case of Mrs. Marina N. P. Oswald has been brought to my attention. Mrs. Oswald is the wife of Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald, an American citizen, and is applying for an immigrant visa at the Embassy at Moscow. She has been granted exit documentation by the Soviet authorities and the Embassy is prepared to consider her case under the provisions of Section 212(a)(28)(I)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

However, the Department has now been informed by the District Director of your Service at San Antonio that, while the petition granting Mrs. Oswald nonquota status for immigrant visa purposes has been approved, the sanction against the issuance of immigrant visas in the Soviet Union imposed pursuant to Section 243(g) of the Act will not be waived. I should like to request your reconsideration of that decision.

I appreciate the difficulty this case presents for your Service, because of Mr. Oswald's background, and the fact that granting a waiver of the sanction makes it appear that this Government is assisting a person who is not altogether entitled to such assistance. However, if the Embassy at Moscow is unable to issue Mrs. Oswald a visa, it would appear that she and indirectly the Oswalds' newborn child are being punished for Mr. Oswald's earlier indiscretions. I might also point out that this Government has advanced Mr. Oswald a loan of \$500.00 for repatriation.

More important, however, is the possibility that if Mrs. Oswald is not issued a visa by the Embassy, the Soviet Government will be in a position to claim that it has done all it can to prevent the separation of the family by issuing Mrs. Oswald the required exit permission, but that this Government has refused to issue her a visa, thus preventing her from accompanying her husband and child. This would weaken the Embassy's attempts to encourage positive action by the Soviet authorities in other cases involving Soviet relatives of United States citizens.

Because

The Honorable  
Raymond F. Farrell,  
Commissioner of Immigration and  
Naturalization,  
Department of Justice.

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Because of these considerations and because I believe it is in the best interests of the United States to have Mr. Oswald depart from the Soviet Union as soon as possible, I request that the Section 243(g) sanction be waived in Mrs. Oswald's case.

Sincerely yours,

Michel Cieplinski  
Acting Administrator

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Commission No. 9

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2

~~Other Individuals and Organizations  
Involved or Interviewed~~

- 1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
- 1 - IANS, Dallas, Texas (RM)

JOHN W. FAIN  
July 10, 1962

Office: DALLAS

Office File No. 100-10461

Bureau File No. 105-82555

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

## INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Background information concerning subject's stay in Russia reported. Subject reported to have resided at Minsk, Russia, where he was employed as a metal worker for the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory at Minsk. Subject reported to have married a Russian girl on 4/30/61 at Minsk, Russia. Subject has a daughter born 2/15/62 at Minsk. Subject, his wife and daughter returned to Ft. Worth, Texas on 6/14/62. Upon interview by Bureau Agents at Ft. Worth on 6/26/62, subject denied he furnished any information concerning his experience in the U. S. Marine Corps to the Soviets. Subject also denied he was recruited by Soviet Intelligence or that he had made any deals with the Soviets in connection with his return to the United States with his wife and child. Subject is currently unemployed, is seeking work and is temporarily residing with his brother at 7313 Davenport, Ft. Worth.

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## DETAILS:

On March 20, 1962, the Office of Naval Intelligence advised that on October 31, 1959, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, hereinafter referred to as subject, an ex-Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Serial No. 1653230, had visited the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia, where he had signed a handwritten statement requesting his U. S. citizenship be revoked, stated he had applied for Soviet citizenship, and had affirmed his allegiance to the USSR. Subject allegedly told the Embassy he had advised unnamed Soviet officials that as a former Marine radar operator, he would



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make available to them information about his Marine Corps speciality when he became a Soviet citizen.

On June 5, 1962, a review of the files of the Passport Office of the U. S. Department of State (USDS), revealed that by a personal letter dated January 20, 1961, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, subject advised he was preparing to return to the United States of America and wished to have rectified the "gross injustice" done to him by the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) in giving to subject a "belated dishonorable discharge." Subject also stated in his letter he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on September 11, 1959. In his letter, subject asserted he was still a citizen and alleged he had gone to the Soviet Union to reside only for a "short time."

The files of the Passport Office further revealed that subject had been released under honorable conditions to inactive duty in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on September 11, 1959, with obligated reserve service until December 8, 1962. On August 17, 1960, subject was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed a USDS memorandum dated May 4, 1962, stating that on the basis of evidence, subject had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office of the USDS, Washington, D. C., on August 22, 1961, concerning subject revealed the following information:

By letter dated May 1961 to the American Embassy, Moscow, USSR, subject advised he had no intention of returning to the United States unless he were given a guarantee that he would not be prosecuted for any act pertaining "to this case." Subject also indicated he had married a Russian girl born in Leningrad, Russia, and wanted to bring her to the United States with him.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 8, 1961, subject appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow at which time he stated he was employed in the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, Russia, as a metal worker, in the research shop. Subject stated he took no oath of allegiance of any kind to the Soviet Union nor was he required to sign any paper in connection with his employment. He gave his earnings as 90 rubles a month. Subject also stated he was married on April 30, 1961, to MARIAN NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA, a dental technician. Subject stated his intention to apply for an exit visa immediately upon his return to Minsk. He said he



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desired to bring his wife with him to the United States.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 10, 1961, subject executed an "Application for Renewal of Passport," at the American Embassy in Moscow. His residence at that time was USSR, Ulipsa Kalinina 4, Apartment 24, Minsk. This renewal application indicated that subject was issued U. S. Passport No. 1733242 on September 10, 1959, at Washington, D. C. Subject's renewal application was referred to the State Department for consideration and decision.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also reflected that by memorandum dated August 18, 1961, the State Department had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to renew subject's passport for direct travel to the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office on the USDS, Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1962, revealed the following information:

In a letter of July 15, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject advised he was continuing his efforts to obtain an exit visa for his wife and for himself.

By letter dated "August 1961," to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject furnished a copy of his marriage certificate and a copy of his wife's birth certificate.

By letter dated August 8, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject inquired if it would be permissible for him to travel through Poland by train after leaving Minsk. Subject pointed out he could not afford to fly from Moscow to New York City. He added he believed he could catch a military flight to the United States from Berlin, Germany.

By letter dated October 4, 1961, to the American Embassy, in Moscow, subject asked the Embassy to assist him in obtaining exit visas from the Soviet authorities.

U. S. Department of State Operation's memorandum dated January 16, 1962, at the American Embassy in Moscow, pointed out that a letter dated January 5, 1962, was received from subject stating he expected to receive an exit visa within 45 days. This memorandum also pointed out that the American Embassy in Moscow had been formally notified by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of a foreign passport and an exit visa to subject's wife.



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On September 18, 1961, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, the subject's brother at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, who is a sales coordinator, Marketing Department of Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, stated he had received a letter dated September 10, 1961, from subject who mentioned that he was working in an "electrical shop" at Minsk, Russia. Mr. OSWALD advised that subject had stated in this letter he owned a shot gun and occasionally went hunting. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject had married a Russian girl, an orphan, first name MARINA, age 18 or 19. Subject had told his brother that she was a nurse. This girl prior to her marriage to subject resided with an uncle and aunt. Mr. OSWALD stated that from description of subject's wife furnished by subject she seems to be a very intelligent and attractive girl. According to Mr. OSWALD, subject's wife desired to come to the United States with subject. Mr. OSWALD also stated that subject's letter was not too optimistic as to his chances of getting to return to the United States at an early date. Mr. OSWALD indicated his belief that the Russians were "holding up" subject's return to the United States. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject has been "critical of the Russians" in his letters and he, Mr. OSWALD, was surprised that the Russians would allow subject to make such criticisms.

On October 13, 1961, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1808 Eagle Street, Apartment No. 3, Vernon, Texas, advised that about two months previously she had received from her son, the subject, a letter in which he advised that he and his wife had been to Moscow to contact the American Embassy in order to obtain renewal of his passport and obtain permission to return to the United States. In this letter subject indicated that the prospects were good for him to be allowed to return to the United States but he did not know whether his wife would be able to return with him. Subject indicated he would not return unless she were allowed to accompany him. Mrs. OSWALD advised she had not received a letter from subject for a period of about six weeks and had begun to think he might be on his way home even though he had not told her for sure he was going to return home nor had he furnished the date on which he might arrive. Mrs. OSWALD also stated she had received another letter about a week before October 13, 1961, from her son, the subject, who made no reference whatever to his trip to Moscow or to his returning home. In this letter subject stated he was "Okey." Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no information as to whether or not subject and his wife were going to be allowed to return to the United States. She had no idea when they might be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

By letter dated October 19, 1961, L. A. MACK, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 1100 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that subject, of Apartment 2,



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No. 4 Kalinin Street, Minsk, Russia (File No. A12530645), had filed a petition for a non-quota immigrant visa in behalf of his wife, MARINA N. P. OSWALD, a native and citizen of Russia. According to Mr. MACK, subject had listed his occupation as electrical technician and his former address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On February 28, 1962, HENRY KUPIEC, Foreign Adjudications Division, Passport Office, USDS, advised that subject, by a letter dated January 16, 1962, to the American Embassy in Moscow had advised he would not consider returning to the United States alone for any reason as it appeared to him that his passport would be confiscated upon his return. Subject also forwarded to the American Embassy an affidavit for support of his wife.

On March 27, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that subject had filed an application for a repatriation loan at the American Embassy in Moscow on February 24, 1962. Subject indicated his desire to return to the United States with his alien wife and a one-month old child. Subject had \$200.00 of his own money. The USDS approved a loan about March 1, 1962, for subject in the amount of \$500 for minimum accommodations. Mrs. VAN COTT also advised that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSKOVA, was having difficulty obtaining an American visa.

On March 29, 1962, WILLIAM ABBOTT, Office of Security, USDS, advised his files reflected information to the effect that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, AF 11313239, had on February 12 and 16, 1962, reported receipt of a letter from his half-brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning subject of this case. Sergeant PIC reported subject was expected to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962 and subject would be traveling with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Sergeant PIC stated he was unable to determine from ROBERT OSWALD's letter whether the purpose of subject's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis. Sergeant PIC advised that he, PIC, is scheduled to return to the United States in July of 1962 but he does not know the location of his next assignment. Sergeant PIC also advised that subject might possibly visit him at his next duty station and that if this occurred, Sgt. PIC would notify his superiors at his station concerning the visit. Sergeant PIC also advised that his cousin, MARILYN MURRETT, U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. Sergeant PIC did not know the current address of MURRETT, or whether she had been corresponding with the subject.



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A review conducted on June 5, 1962, of the files of the Special Consular Services, USDS, revealed that by a telegram dated March 7, 1962, the USDS had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to furnish a repatriation loan to subject to cover the cost of his passage to New York only.

On May 4, 1962, R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, advised that subject wrote the following letter dated March 22, 1962:

"LEE H. OSWALD  
Kalinina St. 4-27  
Minsk U.S.S.R.  
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. TOMPKINS  
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.  
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

"Dear Sirs:

"In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undischargeable discharge and your conveying of the process at which it was arrived.

"I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

"I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State\_ Washington\_ D. C., for the verification of This fact.

"Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 3 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

"My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undischargeable discharge. I have no doubt it was newspapers speculation which forwarded your 'reliable information'.

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"Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

"I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legal or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undisrable discharge.

"You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you recive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

"If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

"LEE H. OSWALD  
7313 Davenport St.  
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Sincerely,  
"/s/ LEE H. OSWALD"

A review on May 5, 1962, of the files of the Security Office, USDS, revealed that the Office of Security had advised the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., that subject had not ex-patriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

On May 18, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, subject's sister-in-law, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, advised she had received a postal card from subject on about May 15, 1962, which had been dated April 10, 1962. On this card, subject stated he had nothing to report concerning his move to the United States; that they were waiting for the Embassy to finish its paper work which had been "very slow". Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not know



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when subject and his family would arrive in Fort Worth. She stated that subject had first set the date for his arrival as May, 1962, but that he had changed it to June, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD advised that her husband had written to subject and invited him to come to Fort Worth. Subject replied to this invitation that he did not know where they would be going. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she got the impression from subject's letters and cards that subject desired to return permanently to the United States. Mrs. OSWALD promised to advise the local FBI office immediately upon subject's arrival at Fort Worth.

On June 4, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that by a telegram dated May 31, 1962, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow had informed the Department of State that subject, his wife and child planned to depart Moscow, Russia, on June 1, 1962, for Rotterdam, Holland, where they would board "Maasdam" on June 4, 1962. The SS "Maasdam" was scheduled to arrive in New York, New York, June 6, 1962. The Department of State had notified subject's mother by letter relative to this schedule.

In the "Fort Worth Star Telegram," evening edition, a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 8, 1962, there appeared a photograph of subject and a headline, "Ex-Marine Reported on Way Back from Russia." This article stated that subject, a former U. S. Marine, who denounced his American citizenship to become a Russian, was reported June 8, 1962, to be en route home. This article went on to state that subject had turned in his American passport October 31, 1959, at the Embassy in Moscow, saying he would "never return to the United States for any reason." This article further quoted subject as having later told American newspaper men that leaving the United States "was like getting out of prison." This article also contained the following information: It quoted subject's sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, as saying her husband had received frequent letters from his brother indicating he was anxious to return to this country. She said she and members of the family had not learned that subject was en route home. This article stated that subject's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, could not be reached for comment.

This article also stated that subject's appearance at the American Embassy in Moscow came as a shock to his mother and brother; that he had left Fort Worth following his discharge from the Marines, telling his family he was going to New Orleans in search of a job.



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In the "Fort Worth Press," a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, issue of June 8, 1962, carried a front-page story to the effect that subject, a former Fort Worth Marine, who once vowed he would "never return to the United States for any reason," was on his way home from Russia.

This article stated further that United Press International had reported on June 8, 1962, that subject, along with his Russian wife and child had left the Soviet Union within the past ten days and was en route to the United States.

This article further stated that subject's brother, R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, told the press that he and his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, have been hearing from subject regularly. R. L. OSWALD was quoted as saying that subject had wanted to come back for sometime but that he had not heard that subject had left Russia.

This article further stated that subject had arrived in Moscow in November, 1959, two months after his release from active duty in the Marine Corps; that subject had been refused Soviet citizenship at the time but that he was allowed to live in Russia as a "resident alien." Subject was reported to have been a student while in the Soviet Union, possibly at Minsk.

This article went on to say that subject was never granted Soviet citizenship and that he is believed to have retained his American citizenship. This article stated that several days after subject arrived in Moscow in 1959, his mother called him long distance and at that time subject refused to talk to her. She did not hear from him again until a letter came January 6, 1960. According to this article, when subject first went to Russia he told newsmen he was a worker and wanted to live in a workers country.

This article further quoted that subject said "I would not want to live in the United States and be either a worker exploited by capitalists or a capitalist exploiting workers or become unemployed." This article also quoted subject as having said "I could not be happy living under capitalism."

that  
This article went on to quote subject as saying/his own personal experiences in civil and military life had shown him the correctness of communist theories.

This article also quoted subject as having said he began studying communism when his family was living in New Orleans, Louisiana; that he had discovered a book in the library titled "Das Kapital," by KARL MARX. This article also quoted subject as having stated that he had joined the Marine corps at age 17 because



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he felt he could not get a job and because he wanted to relieve the financial burden of the family. This article also quoted subject as having said that when he left America it was like "getting out of prison." This article concluded by saying that when subject had visited his family shortly after his release from the Marine Corps he had talked optimistically about the future and that some of his plans had included going to college, writing a book or joining CASTRO's Cuban Army.

On June 22, 1962, ALISTAR McDONALD, Assistant Manager, Cabin-Tourist Department, Holland-America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the records of Holland-America Line reflect that subject, his wife and child arrived in the United States on June 13, 1962, aboard the SS Maasdam at Hoboken, New Jersey. Subject, his wife and child traveled tourist class and were destined to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On June 22, 1962, the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS), 20 West Broadway, New York, New York, revealed that subject, his wife and child, I&NS file No. A12386726, arrived in the United States aboard the SS Maasdam on June 13, 1962. This file reflected that subject had U. S. Passport No. 1733242, that his daughter, JUNE, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR, had the same passport and that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had Russian Passport KY 37790. Subject was admitted as a U. S. citizen with a renewed U. S. Passport. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD was admitted with an M-1 Immigrant Visa as the spouse of a U. S. citizen. This M-1 Immigrant Visa was issued at Moscow on May 24, 1962.

On June 22, 1962, FREDERICK J. WIEDERSHEIM, Inspector, I&NS, advised he had interviewed subject upon the latter's arrival in the United States and that subject had said that he was employed as a mechanic in Russia; that he had threatened to renounce his U. S. citizenship but never carried through with the threat, never voted in Russia and held no position in the Russian Government.

On June 26, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, sister-in-law to subject, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, stated the subject, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and that they were currently residing at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had not notified the local FBI office of subject's arrival in Fort Worth for the reason that the family had been harrassed by newspaper reporters and that for that reason subject did not desire to leave his residence.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/6/62

LEE HARVEY OSWALD currently resides at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, with his wife, MARINA and daughter JUNE LEE OSWALD. OSWALD is unemployed but is seeking work at Fort Worth.

OSWALD and his family arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962. He stated they left Holland June 4, 1962, by the SS Maasdam, and arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, and flew to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where they arrived on June 14, 1962.

OSWALD stated that he borrowed approximately \$435.00 from the American Embassy with which to make the trip to the United States. OSWALD declined to answer the question as to why he made the trip to Russia in the first place. In a show of temper he stated he did not care to "relive the past."

During most of the interview, OSWALD exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude. OSWALD finally stated that Soviet officials had asked him upon his arrival why he had come to Russia. OSWALD stated that he told them, "I came because I wanted to." OSWALD added that he went to Russia to "see the country."

OSWALD advised that newspaper reports which have appeared in the public press from time to time are highly exaggerated and untrue. He stated that the newspaper reports had pictured him as out of sympathy with the United States and had made him look attractive to the Russians. OSWALD stated that by reason of such newspaper reports he had received better treatment by the Soviets than he otherwise would have received.

OSWALD stated that upon his arrival in Russia in October, 1959, he was sent immediately to Minsk, Russia, where he was given a job as a metal worker in a television factory. He stated that he spent his time reading blueprints and translating blueprint instructions into the finished product. He advised that he earned eighty rubles per month which was the equivalent of about \$72.00 per month in American money. He advised that he was permitted to reside at Minsk as a "resident alien."

OSWALD stated that he was able to speak the Russian language upon his arrival. He explained that while he was in

On 6/26/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # 100-10461

by SAS B. TOM CARTER and JOHN W. FAIN /jag Date dictated 7/2/62

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the U. S. Marine Corps in California he had studied and mastered the Russian language by self instruction.

OSWALD denied that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party in the United States. He denied that he went to Russia because of his lack of sympathy for the institutions of the United States or because of an admiration for the Russian system. He admitted that he had read books by KARL MARX while a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, but he stated that he was merely interested in the economic theories.

OSWALD declined to explain what he meant when he wrote his mother while en route to Russia that his "values" and those of his mother and brother were different.

OSWALD stated he does not know where his birth certificate is and he denied that he took same to Russia with him.

OSWALD denied that he had renounced his United States citizenship and stated that he did not seek Soviet citizenship while in Russia. OSWALD stated that he was never approached by the Soviet officials in an attempt to pull information from him concerning his experiences while a member of the U. S. Marine Corps. OSWALD also stated that he was not recruited at any time while in Russia by the Soviet Intelligence. He stated that he made no deal with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. He stated that the Soviets made it very difficult for him to obtain permission for his wife to leave Russia, and that the process of obtaining permission for her to leave was a long, difficult course requiring much paper work. He stated that no attempt was made by the Soviets at any time to "brainwash" him. OSWALD stated that he never at any time gave the Soviets any information which would be used in a detrimental way against the United States. He stated that the Soviets never sought any such information from him. OSWALD denied that he at any time while in Russia had offered to reveal to the Soviets any information he had acquired as a radar operator in the U. S. Marines.

OSWALD stated that his wife's passport, a Russian passport, No. KY37790, requires that she give notice to the Soviet Embassy in the United States as to her address while in the United States. OSWALD stated that the passport also requires her to make reports as to her whereabouts periodically. OSWALD stated that he plans to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., within a few days for the purpose of notifying the Soviet Embassy of his wife's current address.



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OSWALD stated that in the event he is contacted by Soviet Intelligence under suspicious circumstances or otherwise, he will promptly communicate with the FBI. He stated that he holds no brief for the Russians or the Russian system.

OSWALD stated that his wife, MARINA, speaks no English whatsoever. By occupation she is a pharmacist. He advised that they were married April 30, 1961, at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she resided with an uncle and an aunt at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she has a half-brother and two half-sisters in Leningrad, Russia; however, OSWALD declined to furnish the names of any of his wife's relatives, stating that he feared that some harm might come to them in the event he revealed their names.

OSWALD advised that his daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, was born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, Russia.

OSWALD furnished the following description of his wife:

Name	MARINA NICHILYENA OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	20
Birth Data	July 17, 1941, at Arxangles (city near the White Sea)
Height	5' 5"
Weight	105 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Children	JUNE LEE OSWALD, age four months

The following description of OSWALD was obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	22
Birth Data	October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5' 11"
Weight	150 lbs.



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Eyes	Grey
Hair	Brown
Father	ROBERT EDWARD OSWALD, (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), deceased August, 1939
Mother	MARGARET CLAVIER OSWALD, nee Clavier (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), currently resides at Vernon, Texas
Brother	ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas
Half-brother	JOHN EDWARD PIC, U. S. Air Force, Japan

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~~OFFICIAL INFORMATION~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~American Embassy, Moscow,  
Department of State,  
Washington 25, D.C.,  
May 8, 1962.

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your letter of April 30 on Robert WEBSTER. As you will have seen from our cables of May 4 and 8, he has cut his ties with Leningrad. He is now quartered at the Hotel Bucharest in Moscow, and we may expect frequent telephone calls from him inquiring about his case from now on. I can assure you that we did not advise him to quit his job in Leningrad, and I think he realized not long after he did it--as his own money began to run out--that it was a premature decision.

Nevertheless, we were surprised to hear of VO's preliminary finding that Webster is ineligible for a visa. We would be most interested to know their thinking on this subject, since we agree with you--barring some unexpected revelation at the interview with him--that it is in the U. S. interest to let him return. I hope the Legal Adviser can quickly find the formula to make this possible.

You will also have noted our cable of May 4 on the OSWALD case. If the 243(a) waiver is not granted soon on this one, I think we should call the Oswalds in and send them on to Belgium. It is not that our hearts are breaking for Oswald. His importunance knows no bounds. His latest letter contained an imperious demand that the State Department stop trying to get travel funds from his relatives in the U.S. He apparently thinks, by the way, that the travel money question is the only reason we've deferred calling him and his family in, although I informed him some time ago that a loan as needed of up to \$500 had been approved. On the two or three recent occasions he has telephoned from Minsk, I have had to refer lamely to a still unsettled "problem" which is still holding up his wife's case.

Finally, I might mention our interest in an early decision by the Passport Office in the matter of Morris BLOCK. His wife Mollie has been keeping the telephone wires hot between Odessa and Moscow inquiring whether I have any news for her. I assume the Passport Office will render an opinion subject to our findings at a personal interview with Block here.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph D. Herbury  
Second Secretary of EmbassyRobert I. Woon, Esquire,  
Officer in Charge Political Affairs,  
Office of Soviet Union Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington 25, D.C.

EX 1115



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period

7-2

FORM DS-682  
8-1-59

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

AIR PRIORITY

XIII - 63(3)

63-1

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SCS)  
FROM: Ambassador MOSCOW  
SUBJECT: WELFARE-WHEREABOUTS: Loan Application of Lee OSWALD  
REF: Department's WIROM 2057

Date: March 9, 1962

Enclosed is the original of Lee OSWALD's application for a repatriation loan for himself, his wife and daughter, which he mailed to the Embassy from his residence at Minsk, USSR.

A loan not to exceed \$500.00 has been authorized in the WIROM under reference. The funds will be advanced to Mr. Oswald upon his personal appearance at the Embassy, and a promissory note will be secured from him at that time.

Enclosures:

Original of Lee Oswald's Application for a Repatriation Loan

JELorbury/vdb

CR1115

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period

63-4

LEE H. OSWALD  
HOUSE 4, APT. 24  
KRAMER STREET  
MINER, N.J.C.

Continued Embassy  
... ..

1. LEE H. OSWALD (Oswald)
2. New Orleans, La. (A.P.T., 1957)
3. L. H. OSWALD, LOS ANGELES CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1957
4. 1956-1958 FT. WORTH, TEXAS, 1958-1959, L.A.
5. various work duties; only 11/10/57 Los Angeles;  
MILIT.; 1/10/58, 3/10/58; 11/10/58 PHILADELPHIA IS.
6. 11/10/58, 11/10/58, L.A., 11/10/58
7. active until U.S. INMATE CAMP, INDIAN COUNTRY;  
RANK, FIVE - active early 1950s until 1957;  
New Orleans discharge received.
8. MARION R. OSWALD, wife, RUSSELL  
JANE LEE OSWALD, daughter, RUSSELL.
9. none
10. active for donations to; INTERNATIONAL RESCUE  
Committee, 231 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.  
I have not been active at least 10 years.
11. none
12. L.A. 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58
13. L.A. 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58
14. L.A. 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58
15. L.A. 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58, 11/10/58

CR1115



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period

63-3

1. Your name in full
2. Place and date of birth.
3. Number, place, and date of issue of your last passport.
4. Periods and places of residence in the United States, and periods, places and purpose of residence abroad.
5. Previous means of livelihood or support, including occupation, salary, when terminated, and name and address of last employer.
6. Full name, age, relationship, and nationality of dependents who will travel with you.
7. Personal funds or property in the United States or abroad, estimate of amount, exact location and person or institution in charge of them.
8. Efforts made to obtain funds from private sources and the results thereof.
9. Any previous advances of United States Government funds received (indicate amount, from whom and when).
10. Estimated amount which you and your dependents will require for repatriation (expressed in dollars). Please note that it is necessary to indicate just how much of the cost of your return trip you can pay yourself.
11. Names and addresses of relatives, friends, employers or other interested organizations which may be asked to provide funds for you and your dependents.
12. Permanent or last address in the United States to which you desire to return.

CR1115



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period **7-2**

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

INCOMING

American Embassy MOSCOW

**XIII - 67**~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

ACTION: CONS

Classification

Control: 5993

INFO:

Recd: March 8, 1962  
6:57 AM

AMB

MIN FROM: DEPARTMENT

POL

CHRON NO : WIROM 2057, March 7, 6 PM

Your 2358.

Loan Oswald authorized passage New York only. Keep cost minimum. Release unexpended balance promptly. Forward application promissory note accordance 2 FSM 423.

Suballotment \$500 granted FY 1962 Nr. 2K-4024 serial one appropriation 1920522.

Telegraph ETA.

RUSK

Jeg-jeg

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Classification

POST ACTION COPY

**CR 1115**

TELEGRAM

OUTGOING Embassy Moscow

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period  
Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

XIII-68

Charge:

Classification

Control: 2506

Date: March 6, 1962  
GHI

DIST.:

ACTION: Secstate WASHINGTON ROUTINE WIRE 2351

AMB  
MIA  
POL  
ONES  
CHUCK

Dept's D-137.

Request suballotment funds OSWALD transportation. He can pay \$200, estimates requirement for repatriation \$600. Embassy estimate Moscow-New York minimum fare including all extras around \$700. Daughter born February 15.

THOMSON

GHI:JMcCarthy:rdh

Classification

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PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED".



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period **7-2**

ORIGINAL: 65

**XIII - 73**DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INSTRUCTION

FOR RM/R USE ONLY

~~UNCLASSIFIED USE~~

NO: W-137, February 21, 1962,

SUBJECT: WELFARE-WHEREABOUTS: Lee Harvey Oswald

REF: Embassy's Operations Memorandum dated February 8, 1962

TO: The American Embassy **MOSCOW**

Upon receipt of Mr. Oswald's application for a repatriation loan and information with regard to the amount of the cost he is able to defray, the Embassy may request by telegram a suballotment of funds for transportation. - It is expected the most economical facility will be used consistent with availability of accommodations.

COM: Com

ENCL

~~UNCLASSIFIED USE~~

DRAFTED BY:

SCA:SCS:SVa Bottines 2/19/62

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

George H. Haselton

CLEARANCES:

**CR 1115**

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period

FORM DS-532  
8-1-50

RECEIVED OFFICIAL USE

AIR PRIORITY

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of State (SCS) Classification

Date: February 3, 1962

FROM: Ambassador MEXICO

SUBJECT: WELFARE-WHEREABOUTS: Lee H. OSWALD

REF: Department's WIRCH 1763, February 2, 1962

Minimum cost air passage Moscow-New York for the Oswalds would probably be \$121.00 for Oswald, \$297.00 for wife (immigrant rate), \$30.00 for infant. Total--\$448.00.

An immigrant steamship fare may be available, but the Embassy has been unable to obtain information on it. Ordinary minimum rail-steamship rates Moscow-New York for the Oswalds would be a little less than \$600.00 (\$156.00 rail fare to port, \$20.00-\$40.00 port tax, \$399.00 steamship fare), but a few additional expenses enroute could be expected.

The Embassy has asked Oswald to make formal application for a loan if he desires one, and to specify how much of the travel cost he can defray.

JEMorbury/vdb

CR 1115



2

Oswald, Lee H. Pre-Russian Period 3

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2

Oswald, Lee H. Post-Russian Period 6

NY 105-38431

The foregoing information contained in the files of the OSS, as reflected above, cannot be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum and such subpoena may be directed to PETER M. BROWN, General Counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, 14 Wall Street, New York.

On December 10, 1963, Miss C. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, Director of Family Service, Salvation Army, 546 Sixth Avenue, telephonically advised SA JOHN D. HURLEY, JR. that the only information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD was notations on a card. One notation indicated that a Court Probation Officer made a telephone call to Salvation Army on September 3, 1963, requesting that the Salvation Army assist LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The only other notation indicated that on September 8, 1963, a letter from the Salvation Army was directed to the Court stating that the Salvation Army was unable to offer any assistance in this case, as it appeared that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in need of psychiatric treatment and the Salvation Army does not offer such services.

A review of the files of the New York City Department of Welfare reflected the following information concerning subject and his activities upon his arrival in the United States from Russia in June, 1962:

A Department of Welfare form captioned "Application For Public Assistance Or Request For Care" indicated that the applicant, LEE OSWALD, born October 18, 1939, Louisiana, and accompanied by his wife MARINA and child JUNE, arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, aboard the "SS Maasdam" from Rotterdam. The following is also set forth in the above form:

"Repatriated by the State Department from Minsk, Russia. Money & transportation furnished by the State Dept. Arrived in NYC with \$63. Now has \$58 left."

CR 176



2

~~Oswald, Lee H. Post-Russian Period~~ 6

KP

Oswald, Marguerite

NY 105-38431

Oswald, ROBERT

"Honorably discharged from Marine Corps on 9/59. Went to Russia in 10/59. Was employed as a metal worker in a TV and Radio factory in Russia. Was receiving 60 rubbles or about \$52 a month. Rent is free and so is medical expenses.

"Because he is a foreigner he was allowed one room by himself. Russian families usually share one room. 2 families in one room.

"Last night spent \$10 for room rent and \$18 to ship luggage out to Fort Worth, Texas."

The Welfare file also contained a letter dated June 14, 1962, concerning subject sent by LULA JEAN ELLIOTT, Senior Welfare Consultant, to Mrs. JANET RUSCOLL, Administrative Supervisor, Special Services Welfare Center, and disclosed the following:

"Thank you for bringing the above repatriation case to our attention in your telephone call of June 13, 1962 to the effect that Miss Norman of the Travelers Aid Society had referred the family to you for possible assistance and possible removal to Texas.

"This will confirm the subsequent information we relayed to you by telephone the same afternoon following our clearance with the regional office of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Miss Choda of that office was able to advise us that the Oswald family was expected on June 13 from Russia via Rotterdam on the SS Maasdan of the Holland American line. We understand Mr. Oswald had been in the U.S.S.R. for the last two and one-half years and that his wife is Russian. The family, if they need help, will be eligible under the repatriation program according to the information given us. The family was considered destitute although they had paid part of their passage home, but may need help in going to Texas if the relatives are unable to pay passage. The address for Mr. Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, is Box 473, 316 East Donnell, Crowell, Texas. She is said to be interested but the extend of her help and interest is unknown. There are some brothers living in the same town.



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"P.S. Since the above was dictated, we understand that a brother, Robert, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, forwarded \$200 (to supplement the \$60 Mr. O had on arrival) and that the family left for Fort Worth on Delta Flight #821 on 6/14/62."

In addition the above Welfare file contained a "History Sheet" regarding LEE OSWALD which set forth the following:

"6/13/62 Mr. Oswald and his wife are a repatriation case whose fare to the United States from Russia was paid for by our State Department. They arrived on the S.S. Maasdom on 6/13/62. They had \$63 upon their arrival. They were brought to our office upon their arrival by a worker from Travelers Aid. They were referred overnight to the Times Square Hotel and Mr. Oswald returned to our office the following morning.

Before leaving our office on 6/13, a long distance call was placed to client's brother, Robert Oswald, 7313 Davenport St., Ft. Worth, Texas. Mr. Oswald informed us that he would take out a mortgage on his car for \$200 and send this money to us the following day.

"6/14/62 On 6/14, client was seen in this office, and at first balked at using the money sent by his brother. He preferred that this money be returned to his brother, and that we advance the money for transportation expenses, and he would repay us when he is able. (See interview of administrator on 6/14/62)

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"6/14/62 In accordance with Mr. Oswald's request to see the Administrator, he was interviewed in the reception room.

Mr. Oswald urgently requested that the \$200 sent here by his brother for his transportation expenses be returned to his brother. He stated that his brother is a dairy deliveryman and that it had been a great hardship upon his brother to advance the money.

Mr. Oswald said that he telephoned his brother this morning and was informed by his brother, Robert, that the money was raised by placing a mortgage on the car. Mr. Lee Oswald said his brother would be obligated to make an immediate repayment of this loan. Mr. Oswald would prefer that the \$200 be returned to the brother, that we advance the money for the transportation expenses, and he would then repay us when he was able.

Mr. Oswald said that his brother had told him that the family would meet him on arrival and that local newspapermen would also meet him as they had been informed of his return home. Mr. Oswald said that he anticipated that he would have difficulty in obtaining employment in a large organization. He was most concerned about the possibility that he might need to apply for some public assistance prior to obtaining employment because he sponsored his wife's entry and he wanted to avoid her having any difficulties with the Immigration Department.

Mr. Oswald spent three years in the Marines, was stationed in Japan and the Phillipines, and said that he received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Oswald was so anxious that he not use the money sent by his brother that he stated he was considering returning the money and using the



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"small portion of his own funds remaining to carry the family as far as these monies would permit, and then requesting the local authorities to transport him the balance of the way to Texas. We discussed with Mr. Oswald that that would be poor planning on his part, that it was urgent that he reach his destination in Texas for the benefit of his family group, that any locality in which he stopped off might contact us and that it would be obligatory for us to report about the fact he had the funds available to him here for his return to Texas.

In view of Mr. Oswald's extreme anxiety to not use the money sent him by his brother, we telephoned Miss Elliott of the State Department and informed her of Mr. Oswald's request.

Miss Elliott told us that she would discuss the matter with the New York City office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and call back.

She called back later and requested additional information regarding the man's relatives. She was informed that Mr. Oswald has told us that Robert is his only full sibling. He has one half-brother, who is a sergeant stationed in Japan, who has a wife and two children. His only other relative is his widowed mother who has no home establishment of her own and who makes her home with the persons for whom she works, moving from job to job as a practical nurse for elderly patients.

"6/14/62 (contd.) We gave Miss Elliott the information regarding the flight and departure time, and arrival time in Texas, obtained from the Unit.

Miss Elliott said that the Health, Education and Welfare office is wiring ahead to the local public assistance agency informing them that should

NY 105-38431

"Mr. Oswald apply for assistance any funds expended in his care are federally reimbursable under the Repatriation Program. Any assistance extended will not create difficulties for his wife with the Immigration authorities.

It will be necessary for Mr. Oswald to use his brother's funds for his return transportation.

This information was shared with Mr. Oswald. He was not completely satisfied with the decision but accepted it and accepted the fact that at this point the wisest course he could pursue was to prepare himself and his family for the return flight today.

Janet F. Ruscoll  
Janet F. Ruscoll, Administrator

After client agreed to use his brother's money for his fare, we went to the office manager and picked up the money order received made out to Lee Oswald.

We escorted Mr. Oswald to the Western Union office 428 Broadway, who issued \$150 and gave client a check made out for \$50, to be cashed at the 1st national bank on Broadway and Canal. We then escorted client to the 1st National Bank, where after first being told that they could not cash the check eventually agreed at the bank manager's insistence that they could cash it. Client was issued \$50.

Worker then went with client to the West Side Airlines Terminal and bought two tickets previously reserved for flight 821, Delta Airlines, to Ft. Worth Texas. We were informed that the plane would land in Dallas, which is right next to Ft. Worth.

Worker and client then went to Times Square Hotel where client paid his bill, went to his room to pick up his wife and baggage and infant, and met



NY 105-38431

"worker in the lobby. At this point he had 5 pieces of luggage. Worker, who had seen client with 7 pieces the day before, asked client what had happened to the other two pieces, and he informed us that he had sent them on ahead, railway express. We helped client and his family and his baggage to the street where we took a taxi to the ESAL, and checked client's luggage and then escorted client to the Delta Airlines building at Idlewild, remaining with Mr. Oswald until he boarded his plane at 4:15 PM. Worker then returned to New York City.

"6/26/62 On this date a summary was prepared to be sent to State Department of Social Welfare. A memo was submitted to Misc. Aud. requesting reimbursement for \$3.50 inc. expenses expended on this case by worker who escorted client to the airport.

"6/27/62 We recommend that this case be closed, client was transported to his home on 6/14/62.

(Signature appears to be) Lehrman, FGT

FA"

CR176

*Oswald Russian Per  
7-2  
November 1963*

Assistant Director of Personnel, from Oswald. Oswald acknowledged a letter from Tompkins which described the process by which his undesirable discharge was accomplished. He stated, in part, "My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange." Oswald reiterated that he had violated no United States laws and stated, "Therefore you have no legal (sic) or even moral right to reverse my honorable discharge from the U. S. M. C. Sept. 11, 1961, into an undesirable (sic) discharge." He further stated, "You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case..." and indicated that he was prepared to appear before a review board after his return to the United States. (Exhibit 33)

5. Repatriation Loan

State Department records show that on February 24, 1962, Oswald filed an application at the American Embassy in Moscow for a repatriation loan. This loan, in the amount of \$435.71, was approved by the State Department on March 7, 1962. A check of State Department records on November 22, 1963, disclosed that it was repaid in full following Oswald's return to the United States. This financial assistance loan was made under regulations of the State Department authorizing loans for repatriation of destitute United States nationals who are in complete and unquestioned possession of their citizenship rights and

*Commission No 1  
FBI Report*



*Oswald Russian Per*  
*Nov 1963* <sup>7-2</sup>

Oswald's personal effects contained an account of his interview with Miss Aline Mosby, a United Press International foreign correspondent, on November 15, 1959. He relates that in answer to her question why he went to Russia he told her that he had waited for two years to "dissolve" his American citizenship and first started studying Marxism when he was 15 years of age. This account ends, "I saw the American military hauling a cannon up a montain (sic) side, the tools of war and opprestion (sic) I learned to hate the U. S. imperalistic (sic) military." The FBI Laboratory determined that this account is in Oswald's handwriting. (Exhibit 45)

Oswald's personal effects also contained a handwritten account of his amorous affairs in the USSR. The FBI Laboratory determined that this account was in Oswald's handwriting. (Exhibit 46)

#### Financial Picture of Trip

Oswald's mother had advised the FBI on April 28, 1960, that her son had saved approximately \$1,600 while in the Marine Corps. When Oswald arrived in England on October 9, 1959, he declared \$700. For his return to the United States from the Soviet Union, he borrowed \$435.71 under a Department of State repatriation loan and, on his arrival in the United States on June 13, 1962, was destitute. Records of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which agency assists in repatriation matters, show that his brother, Robert, paid \$200 for the travel expenses of Oswald's family from New York City to Fort Worth, Texas.

*Commission No. 1*  
*FBI Report*

*Oswald Russian 7-2**Nov. 1963*

State Department records show that the repatriation loan was repaid in full in installments. The first payment, \$10, was paid August 7, 1962. Thereafter, a payment of \$9.71 was made September 1, 1962; two separate payments of \$10 were made, one on October 6, 1962, another on November 14, 1962. Then three large payments were made, one of \$190 on December 7, 1962, the second for \$100 on January 5, 1963, and the final payment of \$106 with which the account was posted paid in full on February 7, 1963. All payments but the first, which was in cash, were made by postal money orders mailed from various points in Texas. During the period of time in which the payments were made, Oswald is known to have earned approximately \$1,525 through employment he obtained.

#### Employment in Fort Worth

When Oswald arrived in Fort Worth following his return to the United States, he resided for a month with his brother, Robert. On July 16, 1962, he obtained employment with the Leslie Welding Company as a sheetmetal worker and, about the same time, moved to a residence at 2703 Mercedes Street in Fort Worth. His employment with the Leslie Welding Company terminated October 8, 1962. Three officials of the company confirmed the employment but could add nothing additional of a pertinent nature.

*Commission No. 1  
FBI Report*



Oswald Russian Period  
7-2  
Nov. 1963

EXCERPT FROM STATE DEPARTMENT FOREIGN AFFAIRS MANUAL RE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE LOANS FOR THE REPATRIATION OF DESTITUTE UNITED STATES NATIONALS.

Commission No. 1  
FBI Report

Exh.  
34

## OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## VOL. 7 - SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES

423

423 Financial Assistance Loans for the  
Repatriation of Destitute United  
States Nationals

423.1 Policy

423.1-1 Restrictions on Dissemination  
of Information Regarding Loans

The regulations governing financial assistance loans and the fact that loans may be made to destitute United States nationals in certain emergency circumstances are not intended for general dissemination. Generally and under normal conditions, an officer of the Foreign Service makes known his authority to grant assistance only when necessary.

423.1-2 Conditions Under Which  
Loans Will be Authorized

Posts will be authorized by the Department to advance financial assistance loans to destitute United States nationals only when:

a. Investigation shows that the United States national will suffer undue hardship if he does not return to the United States, that he is without relatives or friends either abroad or in the United States who are able and willing to assist him financially, and that he is unable, through employment or otherwise, to obtain funds for support abroad or for return passage (an initial telegram may be sent to relatives or friends in the United States through the Department at Government expense); or

b. The United States national is in or is the cause of a situation which is damaging to the prestige of the United States Government or which constitutes a compelling reason for extending assistance to effect his return.

The term "United States national" includes the inhabitants of United States possessions who owe allegiance to the United States Government.

423.1-3 Loans to Nationals Restrained  
from Accepting Repatriation

Posts in those countries where United States nationals have been restrained from accepting repatriation through circumstances beyond their control, such as delays in receiving documentation as nationals of the United States or in receiving exit permits from foreign countries, may continue to exercise discretionary authority, without prior approval by the Department, to advance loans for steamship passage to the United States and expenses incident to embarkation.

423.2 Eligibility to Receive Loans

423.2-1 Persons Eligible to Receive Loans

Financial assistance loans may be granted in accordance with the policy set forth in section

423.1 only to United States nationals:

- a. Who are in complete and unquestioned possession of their citizenship rights;
- b. Who are entitled to receive United States passports;
- c. Whose loyalty to the United States Government is beyond question, or to whom the provisions of section 423.1-2(b) apply.

423.2-2 Persons Ineligible to Receive Loans  
 Loans will not be authorized:

- a. To enable naturalized United States citizens or minors to return to the United States solely to preserve their United States citizenship or claims thereto under the Immigration and Nationality Act;
- b. To enable Selective Service registrants to return to the United States to comply with orders from their local boards;
- c. To merchant seamen (see 7 FAM 540 for regulations governing repatriation of merchant seamen);
- d. To persons who have not repaid prior loans.

423.3 Approval and Extent of Loans

423.3-1 Approval of Loans and  
Authorization of Funds

Loans made for the purpose of repatriating United States nationals must be approved by the Department. The amount required for repatriation must be stated when the application for a loan is submitted. No expenditures for approved loans shall be made until an authorization of funds has been received from the Department, or when applicable, from a central fiscal office. Authorizations, when made, will cite allotment numbers and the fiscal year that the funds are legally available for obligation. (See also section 423.3-7.)

423.3-2 Notification of Approval of Loans

The Department will notify posts promptly of approval or disapproval of applications for loans, giving consideration to the findings, decision and report by the post. However it will endeavor first to obtain funds from the private sources named as Item m on the application form. When such funds are received prior to repatriation, the Department will authorize posts to draw against funds on deposit in the Department rather than to make a loan.



## OFFICIAL USE ONLY

423. 3-3

## VOL. 7 - SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES

423. 3-3 Limitations on Amounts of Loans

Repatriation loans shall be limited to the minimum amount required to cover transportation and subsistence while en route to the nearest continental United States port, with the exception that if a repatriate's final destination in the United States is in Hawaii and the carrier stops first at a port in that state the loan shall be limited to the minimum required for passage to that port; similarly a loan to a repatriate whose final destination in the United States is in Alaska shall be limited to passage to a port in that state. When necessary, loans may include expenses incident to embarkation, such as fees for documentation and minimum subsistence from the date of application for a loan to the date of departure by the first available ship. No funds will be authorized for the liquidation of indebtedness incurred abroad or for the hospitalization or medical fees of United States nationals. It is desirable, when possible, to limit cash advances and to purchase services. The cost of transportation shall be limited to third-class passage by ship; loans shall not be granted to cover travel by air except:

- a. In cases of emergency; or
- b. When no other means of transportation is available; or
- c. When the total cost of transportation by surface route added to unavoidable expenditures while awaiting embarkation exceeds the cost of air travel.

423. 3-4 Measures to Minimize Need for Loans

In appropriate cases, posts shall endeavor to obtain for applicants for loans passage to the United States as workaways, or passage at reduced rates on commercial ships owned or operated by the United States Government or on transports of the Armed Services. The refusal of an applicant to accept passage to the United States as a workaway on a ship, or passage of the class or kind offered, may constitute a bar to assistance unless the refusal is supported by medical evidence of the applicant's ill health or evidence of some other equally sound reason for refusal.

423. 3-5 Extension of Loans to Include Costs of Transporting Alien Relatives

Since the United States Government does not wish to be a party to the division of families when avoidable, repatriation loans may be granted United States nationals eligible therefor in sufficient amounts to cover the cost of transporting with the United States national his first-degree alien relatives. Amounts loaned for this purpose are subject to the limitations prescribed in section 423. 3-3.

423. 3-6 Small Loans - Local Approval

In emergencies and when unavoidable, posts may, in their discretion and without obtaining the approval of the Department, make loans in small amounts to destitute United States nationals to cover minimum expenses incident to their return to the United States. The amount of these loans shall not exceed \$50 to any one individual or head of a family.

423. 3-7 Authorization of Funds for Small Loans

Posts may advance small loans (see section 423. 3-6) without having received in advance an authorization of funds but authorization shall be requested promptly after the loan is made. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in a suspension against an accountable officer. The authorization shall be cited in the accounting for the loan.

423. 4 Information to be Given Applicants for Loans

All applicants for financial assistance shall be informed that:

- a. The loans are not "public bounty" or "repatriation at Government expense", but rather loans from public funds to United States nationals who find themselves in abnormal situations;
- b. All loans are payable upon demand, (In this connection, no officer is authorized to inform applicants that payment may be delayed to suit their convenience. All arrangements for repayment of loans will be concluded by the Department);
- c. Recipients of loans must keep the Department of State informed of their addresses in the United States until such time as they have liquidated their indebtedness;
- d. The passports of recipients will be amended valid only for return to the United States; and

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## VOL. 7 - SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES

423.5

e. After repatriation, recipients of loans will not be furnished passports for travel abroad until they have reimbursed the Government. (See 8 FAM 241.2b, Interpretations.)

## 423.5 Applications for Loans

## 423.5-1 Qualification of Applicant

When an officer is convinced that a United States national is actually destitute, will suffer undue hardship if he remains abroad, or for reasons set forth in section 423.1-2(b) should be returned to the United States, and has exhausted every possibility of obtaining funds from private sources (except in circumstances of section 423.1-3), the officer shall require the applicant for assistance to execute an application therefor in the form prescribed below. Consideration should be given also to such factors as an applicant's dual nationality, his situation abroad, and his ties with the United States.

## 423.5-2 Sample Form of Application

The following information and affirmation must be obtained from the applicant:

- a. Name in full.
- b. Place and date of birth.
- c. If naturalized, date, place and name of court (if by marriage so state).
- d. Number, place and date of issue of passport or similar details respecting other evidence of United States nationality.
- e. Periods and places of residence in the United States, and periods, places and purpose of residence abroad.
- f. Full name, age and relationship of United States citizen dependents living under the same roof and number and date of issue of their passports or evidence of United States nationality.
- g. Previous means of livelihood or support, including occupation, salary, when terminated, and name and address of last employer.
- h. Efforts made by applicant and his dependents to obtain employment and reasons for failure.
- i. Personal funds or property in the United States or abroad, estimate of amount, exact location and person or institution in charge of them.
- j. Efforts made to obtain funds from private sources and the results thereof.

k. Previous advances of United States Government funds received (indicate amount, from whom and when).

1. Estimated amount required for repatriation (expressed in dollars).

m. Names and addresses of relatives, friends, employers, or interested organizations to be asked to provide funds for the applicant and the dependent members of his family.

n. Permanent or last address in the United States to which applicant desires to return.

o. Form of affirmation:

I solemnly declare that I am a loyal United States national, that I have not lost my citizenship and that all the statements in this application are true. I further declare that I am destitute and hereby apply for a loan of the United States Government funds for repatriation and for subsistence pending repatriation for me and my dependents herein named. I promise to repay all funds that may be advanced to me, and to keep the Department of State, Washington, D. C., informed of my address after my arrival in the United States until such time as the loan is repaid in full.

Signature of applicant  
Local address

Subscribed and declared in my presence  
at \_\_\_\_\_ (place) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date).

Signature  
American \_\_\_\_\_ Consul \_\_\_\_\_



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## VOL. 7 - SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES

423. 5-3 Signing the Application

The United States national applying for the loan shall as a rule sign the application. However, since this may not be possible in the cases of minor or incapacitated persons, their applications shall be signed when possible in their behalf by a parent residing abroad. If the parent is not residing abroad, and time permits, it is desirable that some commitment be obtained from the parent in the United States. Applications may also be signed jointly by a minor and some person acting in loco-parentis, such as a relative or guardian. If it is impossible to obtain signatures in behalf of minors or incapacitated persons and the minor is too young or the incapacitated person too ill, either mentally or physically, to sign in his own behalf or to understand what he is signing, then the officer of the Foreign Service shall sign the application simply as a witness, and in so doing shall disclaim in writing on the application any responsibility for repayment of the loan. Assistance loans should not be refused a United States national, otherwise eligible therefor, simply because he is a minor or is mentally or physically incapacitated, and has no parent, relative, or guardian willing and available to sign the required application for him.

423. 5-4 Disposition of Copies of Application

The original of the application shall be forwarded to the Department under cover of an operations memorandum, subject: WELFARE-WHEREABOUTS, which shall contain the recommendation of the post and the estimated amount required, expressed in United States dollars. When a loan is made the duplicate copy of the application shall be forwarded with monthly accounts of the disbursing officer. The triplicate copy shall be filed at the post. When, in emergencies, small loans (see sections 423. 3-6 and 423. 3-7) are made without approval from the Department, properly executed application forms shall be forwarded as soon as possible.

423. 6 Promissory Notes423. 6-1 When Required

Whenever a financial assistance loan is made to an applicant therefor, a promissory note shall be taken from the recipient of the loan. This note together with the application for the loan constitutes the agreement for the repayment of the loan.

423. 6-2 Qualification Phrase in Note

Promissory notes executed by former members of the Armed Forces of the United States shall include above the signature of the recipient of the loan the following statement: "Repayment of the amount of this loan may be obtained by the Department of State from any monies now or hereafter due me from the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government." Promissory notes executed by persons known to receive pensions of any kind shall contain authorizations similar to that required for former members of the Armed Forces, with specific reference to the source of the pension.

423. 6-3 Execution and Signature

The recipient of a loan shall execute a promissory note in quadruplicate in the form prescribed in section 423. 6-5. Promissory notes shall not be executed until the loan is approved. Each promissory note shall contain a promise to repay in the legal tender of the United States to the Treasurer of the United States without interest the sums advanced. The original, duplicate, and triplicate copies of the promissory note shall be signed by the same person and in the same manner as the application for the loan. (See section 423. 5-3 for rules regarding signing, particularly those with reference to applicants who are minors or physically or mentally incapacitated.)

423. 6-4 Number and Disposition of Copies

The signed original of a promissory note shall be sent to the Department with the monthly accounts of the U. S. disbursing officer. The signed duplicate shall be sent to the Department, Office of Finance, Attention ACD/AR, by the fastest available means, immediately upon obtaining the required signatures. The signed triplicate copy shall be filed at the post and the unsigned quadruplicate copy shall be given to the recipient as a memorandum of his indebtedness to the United States Government.

Oswald Russian Per 7-2

Nov. 1963

Lee H. Oswald  
National St. 4-24  
Marine, USSR  
January

1. LEE H. Oswald
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1958-1959 FT. WORTH, TEX. 1956-1959 U.S. MARINE Corps Active, Duty stations LOS ANGELES CALIF., ATSUGI JAPAN SUBI BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1959-1962 Minsk USSR, Residence
5. Active Duty U.S.M.C. Rank: private, Rank E2. Active Duty Terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honourable discharge received.
6. MARRIED NIKOLAI OSMAL, WIFE, RUSSIAN, DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR DONATION OF FUND FROM INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE PARK AV. N.Y. N.Y. in JAN. 1962. I HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE RESULT.
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. ~~Box 983. Dallas, TEXAS.~~  
7313 DAYANPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS

HANDPRINTED NOTES RE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA, FOUND AMONG OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.  
(OSWALD'S HANDPRINTING)

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Commission No. 1  
FBI Report



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period  
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15-2-63

WFO 105-37111  
CEG:elwINFORMATION FROM RECORDS OF U.S.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The following information was obtained November 22, 1963, by SA KENNETH J. HASER from records at the Office of Special Consular Services, U.S. Department of State (USDS):

Records of this agency disclosed a copy of a letter dated March 6, 1960, from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1605 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, to Congressman JIM WRIGHT of Texas, in which she explained her son, a former member of the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), had gone to Moscow, Soviet Union, in October, 1959, three days after his discharge from the USMC. Her letter explained she had written to her son and enclosed a check for \$20 but he had replied by letter advising he was unable to cash the check but needed money. She advised she then sent him a foreign money order for \$25 but had received no further word from him. She advised the Congressman she would like assurance that if her son changed his mind he would be in a position financially or otherwise to return home. She sought the assistance of the Congressman for any information he could learn concerning her son. This letter was acknowledged by communication March 21, 1960, to Congressman WRIGHT and by letter March 30, 1960, to Mrs. OSWALD in which it was stated the American Embassy in Moscow had been requested to submit a report concerning his whereabouts. USDS sent a follow-up letter to Moscow June 22, 1960.

This file also contained a memorandum of a conversation January 26, 1961, concerning a meeting attended by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD; Mr. EDWARD J. HICKEY, Deputy Director, Passport Office; Mr. DENMAN F. STANFIELD of the Office of Special Consular Services, and Mr. D. E. BOSTER, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, USDS. This memorandum of conversation is as follows:

"Mrs. OSWALD came in to discuss the situation with regard to her son, LEE OSWALD, who had gone to the Soviet Union and attempted to renounce his citizenship in a visit to the Embassy on October 31, 1959. Mrs. OSWALD said she had come to Washington

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to see what further could be done to help her son, indicating that she did not feel that the Department had done as much as it should in his case. She also said she thought there was some possibility that her son had in fact gone to the Soviet Union as a U.S. secret agent, and if this were true she wished the appropriate authorities to know that she was destitute and should receive some compensation.

"Mrs. OSWALD was assured that there was no evidence to suggest that her son had gone to the Soviet Union as an 'agent' and that she should dismiss any such idea. With respect to her son's citizenship status, Mr. HICKEY explained that he had not yet taken the necessary steps in order legally to renounce his citizenship. At the same time, we did not know whether he had taken any action which would deprive him of his American citizenship under our laws. Mrs. OSWALD conceded that there was a good possibility that her son was acting in full knowledge of what he was doing and preferred the Soviet way of life. If this were the case, she would respect his right to do so.

"It was agreed that the Department would send a new instruction to the Embassy at Moscow asking that the Soviet Foreign Ministry be informed that Mrs. OSWALD had not heard from her son in several months and was very anxious to have word from him.

"Mrs. OSWALD said that her address at the present time was Box 305, Boyd, Texas."

The file at Special Consular Services (SCS) showed that on February 1, 1961, the State Department advised the American Embassy, Moscow, Mrs. OSWALD had called at the Department on January 26, 1961; that she had not heard from



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her son since December, 1959, when he was residing at Hotel Metropole, Moscow. The Embassy was requested to advise the Soviet Foreign Ministry that Mrs. OSWALD was worried concerning the safety of her son and she was anxious to hear from him.

In a communication February 28, 1961, from the American Embassy, Moscow, the Department of State was advised the American Embassy had received on February 13, 1961, an undated letter from LEE HARVEY OSWALD postmarked Minsk, Russia, February 5, 1961, and at Moscow, Russia, February 11, 1961. OSWALD's letter stated since he had received no reply to his letter of December, 1960, he was again requesting consideration of his request for the return of his American passport. He further stated he desired to return to the U.S. if the American Government could agree to drop any legal proceedings against him. He further added that if he could show Soviet authorities his American passport the Soviet authorities would give him an exit visa. He stated the Soviets at no time had insisted that he acquire Russian citizenship and he was living in the Soviet Union with non-permanent type papers as a foreigner. He stated he could not leave Minsk without permission so was communicating with the American Embassy by mail instead of calling there in person. He stated he was maintaining his American citizenship. This letter showed his address then as Ulitsa Kalinina, House 4, Apartment 24, Minsk; it was suggested the Department of State might desire to furnish this address to Mrs. OSWALD. The American Embassy at Moscow stated it was writing to OSWALD suggesting he come to the Embassy for an interview. The Embassy added that as a last resort OSWALD's passport would be mailed to him. The Embassy further inquired whether OSWALD was subject to any prosecution should he enter jurisdiction of the United States and if so the Embassy asked whether there was any objection in communicating this information to OSWALD.

On March 22, 1961, the Office of Special Consular Services furnished Mrs. OSWALD the address of her son in Moscow and by return letter March 27, 1961, bearing her

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address as 1612 Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas, Mrs. OSWALD inquired if her son would have to have money to return home and whether she was advised to write to him. By return letter April 7, 1961, SCS advised Mrs. OSWALD there was no reason why she should not communicate with her son and in addition she was briefly informed of the contents of a message set out below dated March 24, 1961, received from the American Embassy in Moscow.

On March 24, 1961, the American Embassy, Moscow, advised the Department of State of the receipt of a letter from OSWALD dated March 20, 1961, and bearing the postmark of Minsk, Russia, dated March 5, 1961, and the postmark of Moscow, Russia, dated March 17, 1961. The letter related OSWALD had advised he found it inconvenient to come to Moscow for the sole purpose of an interview and he did not think it would be appropriate for him to seek Soviet permission to leave Minsk; that he did not intend to abuse his position there and he saw no reason why preliminary inquiries of the Embassy could not be sent to him by questionnaires. The American Embassy stated in its message March 24, 1961, to the Department of State that the Embassy had written to OSWALD pointing out it was the position of the Soviet Government to interpose no objection to visits to the Embassy by American citizens residing in the Soviet Union; furthermore, in order for the Embassy to determine his citizenship status, a personal interview was desired with OSWALD in order that pertinent statements could be taken under oath before a Consular officer.

By letter April 9, 1961, Mrs. OSWALD advised SCS she felt the inconvenience in coming to Moscow from Minsk on the part of her son involved possibly a lack of funds and she noted that for her trip to Washington she had borrowed \$135 on her life insurance. She further claimed she had been forced to sell personal belonging in order to move back to Fort Worth, Texas, to find work. She said she had a 1954 automobile which she would be willing to sell in order to help her son if such were necessary. She added that a brother of LEE OSWALD had told her LEE had gone over there on his own accord, so let him get back the same way. In her letter to SCS she stated there were lots of extenuating circumstances in the case.



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By communication May 26, 1961, the American Embassy, Moscow, advised the Department of State of the receipt of an undated letter from OSWALD bearing a postmark May 16, 1961, Minsk, Russia. In this OSWALD stated he desired full guarantees he would not be persecuted under any circumstances for any acts pertaining to this case, should he return to the U.S. OSWALD stated if this "condition" could not be met he would try to have relatives see about getting something done in Washington. In this letter OSWALD stated he was married to a Russian woman who would want to accompany him to the U.S. He added his status with the Soviet Union was the same as before, "without citizenship." The Embassy letter pointed out that if OSWALD's designation as "without citizenship" was so described in his Soviet internal passport, such would be prima facie indication the Soviet Government would not regard him as a Soviet citizen. The Embassy stated it thus appeared OSWALD had not yet expatriated himself under Section 349 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The Embassy cautioned against mailing OSWALD's passport to him and stated the Embassy would request instructions from the Department of State before granting him a passport or a Certificate of Identity; further inquired whether OSWALD should be considered entitled to protection of the U.S. Government abroad under these circumstances. By letter June 21, 1961, the Department of State Security and Consular Services furnished a brief summary of this matter to the mother of OSWALD.

By communication July 11, 1961, the Embassy in Moscow reported OSWALD had appeared at the Embassy July 8, 1961, relative to his desire to return to the U.S. with his wife. On that occasion he executed a questionnaire concerning possibly expatriative acts and lengthy questioning of him furnished no evidence of any action which might have caused him to lose his U.S. citizenship. On this occasion OSWALD exhibited to Embassy officials his Soviet internal "stateless" passport number 311479 issued January 14, 1960, at Moscow, considered to be prima facie evidence OSWALD was not regarded as a Soviet citizen. On the occasion of this interview OSWALD claimed he never had applied for Soviet citizenship and he related that since

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By letter August 16, 1961 the Office of Special Consular Services (SCS) informed OSWALD's mother briefly of this report from the American Embassy in Moscow, citing his desire to return to the United States with his wife and at the same time noting that he had been in touch with his mother and brother.

By communication October 12, 1961 the American Embassy furnished to the Department of State the texts of four letters from OSWALD received between July, 1961 and October, 1961 in which OSWALD detailed his difficulties in obtaining Soviet exit visas for himself and his wife and noting they were subject of increasing harassment in Minsk. He requested the Embassy to make some official inquiry concerning the visa applications of himself and wife but the Embassy advised it had informed OSWALD there was no way of influencing Soviet action on applications for exit visas. The Embassy also noted it had advised OSWALD his wife's visa petition to come to the United States had not yet been approved.

By communication January 16, 1962 the American Embassy in Moscow forwarded copies of correspondence between OSWALD and the Embassy, the Embassy noted he had been issued a new Soviet residence permit valid until July 5, 1962 and that OSWALD had been assured by Soviet authorities of exit documentation upon request, valid for 45 days. This communication further advised SCS of notification by Soviet authorities of the assurance of a foreign passport for Mrs. OSWALD together with an exit visa valid until December 1, 1962. It was stated OSWALD desired to delay his departure until his wife's application for an immigration visa to the United States was in order and OSWALD further advised his wife was expecting a child in March, 1962. The Embassy stated OSWALD also raised the question of a loan of money for repatriation and the Embassy requested the Department of State to furnish appropriate advice. In reply the Department of State advised the American Embassy in Moscow that OSWALD's mother was endeavoring to raise money but her success appeared to be doubtful; further, a loan would not be approved without receipt of an application according to regulations.

By letter January 25, 1962 the Security and Consular Services advised OSWALD's mother of the last developments and requested her advice concerning the source of repatriation funds.



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Department of State was purchased at the Dallas Post Office and the name and address of purchaser did not appear thereon. Money order number 2,202,003,535 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$6 was purchased at the General Post Office, Dallas, Texas, on that date and made payable to the Department of State. It was noted the name and address of purchaser did not appear on this money order.

Additional information noted by SA HASER in the file of the Office of Special Consular Services, United States Department of State reflected a copy of the promissory statement signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on June 1, 1962 at Moscow and witnessed by WINIFRED WILLIAMS at the American Embassy. This statement outlined the cost of transporting his family as \$418 plus 105.94 rubles. OSWALD contributed 90 rubles toward the price of his rail tickets so the total obligation amounted to \$435.71. At this time OSWALD agreed to repay this sum with the understanding he would not be furnished a passport for foreign travel until his obligation to the United States Government was liquidated. In this statement he also authorized repayment of his loan from any moneys due him from the Veterans Administration or any other United States Government agency.

On November 23, 1963 SA HASER ascertained the Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, had additional information concerning OSWALD. It was noted the American Embassy, Moscow had notified the Department of State of the receipt of a letter dated November 3, 1959 from OSWALD, then at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. This letter from OSWALD is set forth as follows:

"I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

"I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct. 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

"I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.

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"My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Suprem Soviet of the U.S.S.R. In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

"/S/ Lee Harvey Oswald"

With regard to this letter from OSWALD the American Embassy advised the Department of State that reply was being made to OSWALD, reiterating his right to renounce citizenship but pointing out that only renunciation in a manner prescribed by law would be valid and as he had been informed on October 31, 1959, if he appeared at the Embassy on a normal business day and made the request, necessary documents for his citizenship renunciation would be prepared.

Files of the Bureau of European Affairs also contained a memorandum dated January 24, 1962 from the American Embassy in Moscow advising that OSWALD had informed the Embassy on January 16, 1962 he would not consider proceeding to the United States alone for any reason, particularly since it seemed his passport would be confiscated upon his arrival. It further pointed out OSWALD pressed for action on the petition for an American visa for his wife and in support thereof submitted affidavits stating he was fully employable in fields of metals and electronics. The Embassy advised on this occasion OSWALD had been informed there was considerable doubt about the adequacy of his supporting affidavits and suggested that in order to meet the public charge provision of his wife's admission to the United States, he should get supporting affidavit from a close relative in the United States.



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SA GRAY reviewed the file pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD maintained by the Office of Security, Department of State, on November 23, 1963. Of interest was a letter dated March 19, 1962, from Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) to Director of Security, Department of State, enclosing a letter from the United States Marine Corps (USMC) directed to OSWALD at Minsk, bearing date of March 7, 1962. This letter from the USMC to OSWALD advised him that in view of the information he had sought to renounce his American citizenship to become a citizen of the Soviet Union, the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, had convened a board which met August 8, 1960, and as a result of its recommendation, OSWALD was discharged as undesirable on September 13, 1960. It was noted a copy of this discharge certificate had been sent to him.

By letter dated March 22, 1962, OSWALD requested the USMC to make a full review of his case since he felt it both immoral and illegal to change his honorable discharge dated September 11, 1960, to undesirable, and he asked to appear before a board reconvened after his return to the United States.

SA GRAY on November 23, 1963, noted the following information contained in the Passport file of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Passport Office, Department of State:

Passport Number 1733242 was issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD September 10, 1959, at the Los Angeles, California, Passport Agency. He then was residing at 3124 W. Fifth Street, Forth Worth, Texas, gave his occupation as shipping export agent, and he said he was planning to depart the United States September 21, 1959, on a four month trip to attend the College of A. Schwetzer, Chur, Switzerland, and the University of Turku, Turku, Finland. At this time he stated he planned to make tourist visits to Cuba, Dominican Republic, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Finland, and Russia. In addition, the passport file contained information, previously set forth, that OSWALD wrote to the American Embassy at Moscow from the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, asserting that he wanted his United States citizenship revoked.

Form No. 1588 (Revised)  
MEMORANDUM REPORT  
(7-1-50)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENTOswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2  
422

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 5

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Dallas FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Fort Worth, Texas	December 2, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SA Max D. Phillips and SA Gary Seale		

## DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Copies of letters written by Lee Harvey Oswald that were in the possession of the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, are attached. Salient parts are abstracted for this report.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Incidental to protective assignment of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, SA Gary Seale was allowed to examine various documents belonging to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Other Investigations

Copies of three letters written to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Lee Harvey Oswald sent from Russia are quoted in part below:

Letter #1 dated October 22, 1959 — "You needn't worry about my losing American citizenship I can only do that if I want too, and I don't want too." ... "Marina, unfortunately, doesn't speak any English at all, I would like her to learn, and I've bought some books for her on the subject but for now she doesn't want to learn,..."

Letter #2 dated March 21, believed to have been posted in 1962, reads in part: "They seemed to write a lot about me in the paper's, Robert talked too much, but I'm glad to see you supported me in your own way." "I had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in Jan. 1962 I got a reply yesterday from some General telling me about the reversal of my honourable discharge into an undesirable one. We should be in the States in May at the latest the Embassy has agreed to loan me \$500.00 for the trip, and also they excepted my own affidavit of support so your's

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief Dallas	Orig. & 2 2	<i>Max D. Phillips</i> SPECIAL AGENT Max D. Phillips	12-2-63
		APPROVED	DATE
		<i>422</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE CR87	12-2-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-61800-1



CO-2-34,030

Page 2

won't be necessary after all, however, dont try to get that business man friend of your's to cancel his affidavit, it may come in handy some day. As you say my trip here would make a good story about me. I've allready made 50 pages of longhand notes on the subject."

Letter #3 dated April 22, posted 1962, reads in part: "When will the elections for governor be in Texas?"

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

ATTACHMENTS

Copies of letters with envelopes described above.

MDP:amr

CR 87 422



we should be in the state in  
 way of the letter. The following  
 is, according to the one we have  
 for the time, and also the  
 report of my own observation of  
 report as regards what we  
 necessary after all, however, don't  
 try to get that business now  
 friend of yours is sure to be  
 affected, if you can  
 handle some day, N.D.

So you see my dear  
 we would make a good story  
 about me. We already thought  
 about that for quite a while now,  
 in fact, I've already made 50  
 pages of the book and on the  
 subject.

All we will will mean  
 and the baby, the thought of  
 will was 58 centimeters tall  
 still from morning - such a



is. Just everything is normal, right  
down to June's little fingernails.

I don't think we'll be at  
this address much longer  
so it is not advisable for  
you to write here.

The reason for the delay  
in some letters and the spread  
in others is because of the  
human error who reads all  
letters.

I was not aware you  
sent other letters to me in  
the Hotel when I lived in  
Moscow as I left there for  
Minsk after I wrote that letter.

I cannot say where we  
shall go at first probably  
directly to Vernon.

Love  
All

March 21.

Dear mother

In the last few days I  
have received 5 letters from you  
dated Feb. 25. Clippings and more  
1<sup>st</sup> also in one letter came more  
clippings thanks a lot for them.

I'm glad you know about  
the baby also.

They seemed to write a lot  
about me in the papers, but  
told too much, but I'm  
glad you supported me in  
your own way.

I had written a  
letter to the Secretary of the  
Navy in Jan. 1962. I got a  
reply yesterday from him  
telling me about  
several of my honorable  
discharge with an undesired  
one.

422

CR87

MINSK

U.S.R.  
Vernon, Texas  
1808 Eagle St.  
apt. 3

Mrs. M. Arnold

Box 98 7

СЕК. НАРОДНОЕ



Minsk

Y. K. Khatunova

D. 4, No. 24

a. n. Chubly

by to that if I want to, will  
 don't want to.

For my birthday, mother sent  
 me a gold and silver cup with the  
 inscription to my dear husband  
 on his birthday 1/2/64. My wife  
 don't give it to me, because in the  
 basket now, she is giving it  
 with her own in the city of  
 "Minsk" about 600 miles from East  
 of here. She said nobody and  
 taking it away from me, and the  
 house work.

We both agreed she should  
 should go to a new apartment  
 on the main, but she comes back  
 in a few more days on the 29th of  
 October, 1964 and she will be  
 in the city of "Minsk".

Vera Greenman

House 1, apt. 7

Mikhailovich, P.

1962

CR 87



Maria, unfortunately, doesn't speak  
any English at all, I would like  
her to learn, and she brought some  
books for her on the subject  
but for now she doesn't want to  
learn, she speaks little French  
already, (she learned in grammar  
school), and she doesn't want to  
study another language for now,  
she really does not have the time  
you know, what with her working  
from 10-5 and then the house-work.  
But it doesn't matter for now.

Well, that's about all for now.

I'll try to write more often.

Love  
Lee

P.S.

Did you receive my  
letter with some  
pictures of Maria in  
it??

-Oct. 22, 1963

Dear Mahtis,

Sorry to take so long to write  
but I thought sometimes might have  
come up but we're still waiting.

I received your friendly card  
on the 14th thanks for the thought.

I'll be glad to get any book  
you send in the future you might  
include some fashion magazines if  
Maria also if you remember it.

Maria's maiden name was  
Mrs. Proosakawa, her aunt and an  
address in Munich is

Munich

Alt. Kabinstrasse 42,

APT 20

PROOSAKAWA

They don't speak any English, but  
her uncle is a army colonel, and  
to retire.

You needn't worry about me  
losing American citizenship I do

422

CR 87

John Wilson

Well, as you see, we have not gotten off yet. The holding up of our old baggage is apparently trying to get us money from other sources than itself for our tickets to the U.S. Probably they'll approach us for money again. Don't pay any attention to them.

You are getting very near  
already 2<sup>nd</sup> months old  
it's so cute I know  
you'll like her.

Who is Mr. Williams?  
Since you work at a new  
place now, do you still have  
contact with him?

no. 104 to station  
to modernize the line

Do you yet say words  
from Pina?  
write soon. Love  
422  
CR87

422

CR87



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CEG:nlh

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By letter August 16, 1961 the Office of Special Consular Services (SCS) informed OSWALD's mother briefly of this report from the American Embassy in Moscow, citing his desire to return to the United States with his wife and at the same time noting that he had been in touch with his mother and brother.

By communication October 12, 1961 the American Embassy furnished to the Department of State the texts of four letters from OSWALD received between July, 1961 and October, 1961 in which OSWALD detailed his difficulties in obtaining Soviet exit visas for himself and his wife and noting they were subject of increasing harassment in Minsk. He requested the Embassy to make some official inquiry concerning the visa applications of himself and wife but the Embassy advised it had informed OSWALD there was no way of influencing Soviet action on applications for exit visas. The Embassy also noted it had advised OSWALD his wife's visa petition to come to the United States had not yet been approved.

By communication January 16, 1962 the American Embassy in Moscow forwarded copies of correspondence between OSWALD and the Embassy, the Embassy noted he had been issued a new Soviet residence permit valid until July 5, 1962 and that OSWALD had been assured by Soviet authorities of exit documentation upon request, valid for 45 days. This communication further advised SCS of notification by Soviet authorities of the assurance of a foreign passport for Mrs. OSWALD together with an exit visa valid until December 1, 1962. It was stated OSWALD desired to delay his departure until his wife's application for an immigration visa to the United States was in order and OSWALD further advised his wife was expecting a child in March, 1962. The Embassy stated OSWALD also raised the question of a loan of money for repatriation and the Embassy requested the Department of State to furnish appropriate advice. In reply the Department of State advised the American Embassy in Moscow that OSWALD's mother was endeavoring to raise money but her success appeared to be doubtful; further, a loan would not be approved without receipt of an application according to regulations.

By letter January 25, 1962 the Security and Consular Services advised OSWALD's mother of the last developments and requested her advice concerning the source of repatriation funds.

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The SCS file reflected that on January 24, 1962 the Department of State telephoned the International Rescue Committee (IRC), 251 Park Avenue, New York City concerning possible payment of transportation costs for the OSWALD family from the Soviet Union. In reply the IRC advised the State Department it had received information concerning this case but was unable to take any action; however, in any event IRC would not furnish funds for return since this organization handled only refugee cases. On February 1, 1962 SCS, in reply to an inquiry from Mrs. OSWALD, advised her that IRC assistance would be possible only for the wife of OSWALD and further pointed out it was doubtful that her suggestion of publicizing her son's story with an appeal for help would offer any solution to his problem.

On February 9, 1962 SCS forwarded to Senator JOHN T. TOWER of Texas copies of correspondence between OSWALD and SCS dating between July, 1961 and January, 1962. It was noted that copies of correspondence sent to Senator TOWER by OSWALD were not available. The file reflected in correspondence between the American Embassy and the State Department during February and March, 1962 concerning details of the repatriation loan that a daughter had been born to the wife of OSWALD on February 15, 1962. It was noted as of January, 1962 the address of the mother of OSWALD was Box 982, Vernon, Texas.

The SCS file contained a letter May 25, 1962 from the mother of OSWALD at 316 East Donnell, Crowell, Texas, in which she explained the inability to raise funds; pointed out LEE OSWALD had spent three years in the Marine Corps and a brother had spent four years in the United States Air Force and that the circumstances which sent LEE to Moscow are the same as those keeping him there - lack of money. In a letter to Mrs. OSWALD in Texas dated June 1, 1962 she was advised that her son and his family were departing Moscow on that date en route to Rotterdam, Holland, where they would sail on the SS "Maasdam" due to arrive in New York City June 13, 1962.

By letter June 15, 1962 SCS notified the Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., concerning the travel plans of the OSWALD family and the address of his mother in Texas.

Records of the Office of Finance, United States Department of State (OF), reviewed by SA KENNETH J. HASER on November 22, 1963 reflected LEE HARVEY OSWALD signed a promissory note June 1, 1962 at the Embassy of the United States, Moscow, Russia,



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2

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for the loan of \$435.71 for purposes of transportation of himself and family to the United States. This loan record account number for LEE HARVEY OSWALD is 38210 and reflected as of July 26, 1962 an original debt of \$435.71.

SA HASER on November 27, 1963 ascertained information concerning the repayment of OSWALD's promissory note to the Department of State:

A remittance of \$10 cash dated August 7, 1962 was received August 13, 1962 from OSWALD at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Receipt of this payment was posted August 14, 1962 and identified as Deposit Document Number 50 dated August 15, 1962.

Another remittance dated September 1, 1962 was received September 5, 1962 and consisted of a United States postal money order for \$9.75, money order number 11-56417562 from OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This record was posted in State Department records September 6, 1962 and payment is reflected on State Deposit Document 78 dated September 7, 1962.

A remittance consisting of a \$10 postal money order number 11-56418866 was dated October 6, 1962 and received October 10, 1962 from OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This payment was posted October 11, 1962 and recorded on State Deposit Document 127 dated October 12, 1962.

United States postal money order number 11-58380709 for \$10 dated November 14, 1962 was received November 19, 1962 from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This payment was posted to the account November 20, 1962 and payment recorded on State Deposit Document 171 dated November 21, 1962. On December 11, 1962 a remittance dated December 7, 1962 in the amount of \$190 was received in two postal money orders in the amounts of \$100 and \$90. These were postal money orders bearing numbers 11-58384596 and 11-58384597, respectively; both from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payments were posted on Department of State records December 12, 1962 and recorded on State Deposit Document 199 dated December 13, 1962.

On January 9, 1963 a \$100 postal money order number 2-202000060 dated January 5, 1963 was received from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payment was posted on State Department records January 10, 1963 and recorded on State Deposit Document 220 dated January 11, 1963.

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On January 29, 1963 a payment of \$106 was received in the form of two money orders dated January 25, 1963. These postal money orders were serial numbers 2,202,003,534 and 2,202,003,535 in the amounts of \$100 and \$6, received from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payments were posted February 7, 1963 and the account marked "paid in full" recorded in State Deposit Document 258 dated February 11, 1963.

Files of the Office of Finance, Department of State reflect that on January 11, 1963 the Department of State wrote to OSWALD at Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, noting there had been mailed to him a receipt for \$10 which should have been for the amount \$100 and apology was made for this error. This file also contains five undated letters and one letter dated December 7, 1962 in which were enclosed notifications of credit for his various payments to his account.

It will be noted that when the Department of State Office of Finance ledger card on the OSWALD account originally was reviewed, the final bookkeeping date was shown as "1/7/63" but a later review of this record reflects the Department of State has corrected this date to "2/7/63" which is the correct date as reflected by supporting documents.

With regard to the five United States postal money orders dated September 1, 1962, October 6, 1962, November 14, 1962 and December 7, 1962, Mr. HERBERT MARKS, Finance Office, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., advised SA JOHN J. GORMAN on November 29, 1963 the originals of the five money orders presently are located at the Post Office Money Order Center, Kansas City, Missouri.

With regard to the three money orders dated January 5, 1963 and January 25, 1963 the following information was obtained by SA GORMAN on November 29, 1963:

Mr. CHARLES E. MC CUSKER, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia, made available the originals of three United States postal money orders described as follows:

Money order number 2,202,000,060 dated January 5, 1963 was issued at the Dallas, Texas, General Post Office in the amount of \$100 payable to the Department of State. This money order reflected the signature of the purchaser as LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Money order 2,202,003,534 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$100 payable to the



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Department of State was purchased at the Dallas Post Office and the name and address of purchaser did not appear thereon. Money order number 2,202,003,535 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$6 was purchased at the General Post Office, Dallas, Texas, on that date and made payable to the Department of State. It was noted the name and address of purchaser did not appear on this money order.

Additional information noted by SA HASER in the file of the Office of Special Consular Services, United States Department of State reflected a copy of the promissory statement signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on June 1, 1962 at Moscow and witnessed by WINIFRED WILLIAMS at the American Embassy. This statement outlined the cost of transporting his family as \$418 plus 105.94 rubles. OSWALD contributed 90 rubles toward the price of his rail tickets so the total obligation amounted to \$435.71. At this time OSWALD agreed to repay this sum with the understanding he would not be furnished a passport for foreign travel until his obligation to the United States Government was liquidated. In this statement he also authorized repayment of his loan from any moneys due him from the Veterans Administration or any other United States Government agency.

On November 23, 1963 SA HASER ascertained the Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, had additional information concerning OSWALD. It was noted the American Embassy, Moscow had notified the Department of State of the receipt of a letter dated November 3, 1959 from OSWALD, then at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. This letter from OSWALD is set forth as follows:

"I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

"I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct. 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

"I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.



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Oswald wrote back on December 27 inquiring how long the processing of his passport would take. He said that <sup>if</sup> a delay could be expected he would make a special trip to Moscow for the purpose of his passport application, but that he preferred to make a single trip at the time his wife's visa application came up. The Embassy replied on January 5, 1962, that the processing of his wife's visa application would still take some time but that "a passport could normally be extended at the Embassy within a single full work day if we are informed of your arrival in advance. Following issuance, the passport will be yours to keep until completion of your travel."

On January 5 Oswald wrote again to the Embassy to say that his document of residence in the U.S.S.R. had been extended until July 5, 1962. He said also that permission for exit visas for himself and his wife had been granted by the Soviet authorities but that his own exit visa would be good for 45 days only. He added that he would like to leave as soon as all documents were finished since there would be an addition to the family in March. Finally, Oswald said, "I would like to make arrangements for a loan from the Embassy or some organization for part of the plane fares. Please look into this and notify me." The Embassy replied on January 15, 1962 that several documents connected with Mrs. Oswald's immigrant visa application were still lacking and that in view of these circumstances Oswald might wish to reconsider

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State Dept*



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and Naturalization Service, and second, because it was not yet clear that the affidavit of support which he had submitted met the public charge provisions of the immigration law. The Embassy said it "is making every effort to complete action on your wife's visa application as soon as possible ..." but that it was unlikely that the visa could be issued in time to permit her to travel to the United States before the child was born.

Oswald's Loan Application - January-March 1962

The Embassy had sent a memorandum to the Department on January 16, 1962 referring to some of the above correspondence, and requesting advice concerning authorization to make a loan for air travel to Mr. and Mrs. Oswald under the authority contained in the Foreign Service Manual. The Department wrote to Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, in Fort Worth, Texas, stating that Oswald had reported that he had received permission from the Soviet authorities to leave, but that he did not have the necessary funds. In its letter to Mrs. Oswald the Department said that it would arrange to transmit funds supplied by her through official channels in order to arrange for transportation for Mr. and Mrs. Lee Oswald. At the same time the Department got in touch by telephone with the International Rescue Committee in New York to find out if that organization was in a position to furnish funds for the travel of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald from the Soviet Union. The International Rescue Committee replied that it normally did not approve funds in this kind of case but only in the case of refugees.



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On January 26 Senator John G. Tower of Texas wrote to the Department of State enclosing correspondence he had received from Lee H. Oswald relating to efforts on his behalf to return to the United States along with his wife. Senator Tower said, "Quite obviously his [Oswald's] inquiry should have been addressed to the Executive branch. For this reason I am forwarding this copy to you for whatever action the Department would consider appropriate." On February 9 the Department wrote to Senator Tower returning the letters he had sent in, and enclosing copies of certain correspondence between Embassy Moscow and Oswald and offering to keep the Senator informed of further developments if he should wish.

On February 1, 1962 the Department wrote to Mrs. Oswald that her son had indicated that he might be able to defray part of the cost of travel. The Department stated it hoped she would be able to raise the remainder of the necessary funds possibly by a loan from a bank or from friends or relatives. The Department discouraged her suggestion that her son's story be made public with an appeal for help. On February 2 the Department cabled the Embassy in Moscow that the loan was not approved pending receipt by the Embassy of an application in accordance with the Foreign Service Manual.

On February 6, the Embassy in Moscow addressed a letter to Oswald with a list of the information necessary to complete an application for a loan. On February 24, 1962, Oswald wrote to the Embassy enclosing



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answers to the questions listed in the Embassy's letter. He submitted also an "affirmation" in which he solemnly declared that he was a loyal U. S. national, that he had not lost his citizenship and that all the statements in this application are true.

On March 6 Embassy Moscow requested authorization to make the loan to Oswald for transportation to the United States. The Embassy telegram states that Oswald had estimated that transportation for him and his family would cost \$800, while the Embassy's estimate was \$700. Oswald stated that he could pay \$200. On March 7 the Department replied that a loan for Oswald up to \$500 was authorized.

Processing of Mrs. Oswald's Visa - February-May 1962

On February 23, 1962 the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Antonio, Texas, advised the Department and also Oswald directly, that the petition for non-quota immigrant status of Mrs. Oswald had been approved. The District Director advised the Department that the waiver of sanctions imposed under section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to issuance of immigrant visas in the Soviet Union was not authorized.

The Department advised Embassy Moscow of this decision. The Department instructed the Embassy that if Oswald inquired about the possibility of a waiver of the section 243(g) sanction, "he may be informed that full and complete consideration was given to that possibility and it was determined that the sanction should not be



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wife had been granted but that the question under Section 243(g) had not been discussed with him because of the possibility of reconsideration. The State Department thereupon urged the Immigration and Naturalization Service to reach its decision as soon as it could.

On May 9 the Deputy Associate Commissioner, Travel Control, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, wrote to the Department that, in view of the strong representations made in the State Department's letter of March 27, the sanctions imposed pursuant to Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act were waived on behalf of Mrs. Oswald. This decision was immediately communicated to the Embassy in Moscow and by the Embassy to Oswald.

Oswald's Passport Renewed and He Departs  
from the Soviet Union - May - June 1962

On May 24, 1962, Oswald executed an application for renewal of his U. S. passport. The passport renewal was granted on the same day apparently pursuant to the authorization given by the Department in its memorandum of August 18, 1961. In accordance with that memorandum the passport, which was already stamped "valid only for direct return to the United States", was renewed for 30 days only. On May 31st Embassy Moscow reported that the Oswalds would leave Moscow on June 1. In accordance with the loan authorization the Embassy paid for steamship tickets on the S/S Maasdam for Oswald, his wife and their child costing a total of \$418.00 and arranged that the tickets be delivered in



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Rotterdam. The Embassy also paid a portion of the cost of rail tickets for the Oswalds from Moscow to Rotterdam in the amount of \$17.71.

Oswald executed a promissory note at the Embassy in Moscow dated June 1, 1962 for a total of \$435.71.

Oswald in the United States - June 1962 - June 1963

The Oswalds arrived in New York on June 13, 1962. The Department had previously notified the FBI of the time and place of Oswald's arrival. This was in line with the practice followed throughout the Oswald case, as in other "defector" cases, whereby the State Department regularly informed the FBI of all developments.

The Oswalds apparently proceeded immediately to Texas. From August 13, 1962, through January 20, 1963, the Department received seven payments on the loan. The payments in August, September and October, in the amounts of \$10.00, \$9.71 and \$10.00 were mailed in Fort Worth, Texas, and the payment in November was mailed in Dallas. On December 11 the Department received payment of \$190 in two money orders mailed in Dallas. Another payment of \$100 was received on January 9, again by money order from Dallas. The final payment of \$106 was received on January 29, 1963, also from Dallas. Thus, Oswald repaid the Embassy loan in full over a period of seven months.

The Department did not again hear from Oswald until June 24, 1963, when he applied at the passport agency in New Orleans for a new passport.



MEMORANDUM

LEE HARVEY OSWALD -- REPATRIATION LOAN

On June 1, 1962, Oswald received a repatriation loan from the American Embassy in Moscow to enable him and his wife and child to return to the United States. The amount of Oswald's loan was \$435.71, and it was in the form of three steamship tickets from Rotterdam to New York plus a small portion of the cost of railway tickets from Moscow to Rotterdam. Oswald repaid the full amount of the loan in installments. A schedule of the installments is attached. (Exhibit 1) This memorandum analyzes the authorities and procedures under which this loan was granted.

I. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

5 U.S.C. § 1701 authorizes the Secretary of State to:

"(a) make expenditures, from such amounts as may be specifically appropriated therefor, for unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service and, to the extent authorized in appropriation Acts, funds expended for such purposes may be accounted for in accordance with section 107 of Title 31 . . . ."

Since 1947 the Department of State's annual Appropriation Act has included a sum "for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and

Consular



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Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of Section 291 of the Revised Statute (31 U.S.C. 107)." In recent years, the accompanying House Reports state that:

"These funds are used for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies of the Department. Repayments of the loans are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

For fiscal years 1962 and 1963, Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for these purposes. Between 1953 and 1962 the sum appropriated annually for these purposes had been \$1,000,000. From these amounts the Secretary of State has annually allotted approximately \$100,000 to meet the expenses of repatriation of indigent United States nationals who request repatriation loans. A chart showing a breakdown of expenditures from this allotment for the past five years is attached. (Exhibit 2)

## II. REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROCEDURE

Under the Department's regulations repatriation loans to destitute United States nationals are authorized by the Department only when:

"a. Investigation shows that the United States national will suffer undue hardship if he does not return to the United States, that he is without relatives or friends either abroad or in the United States who are able and willing to assist him financially, and that he is unable, through employment or otherwise, to obtain funds for support or for

return



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return passage (an initial telegram may be sent to relatives or friends in the United States through the Department at Government expense); or

"b. The United States national is in or is the cause of a situation which is damaging to the prestige of the United States Government or which constitutes a compelling reason for extending assistance to effect his return." (7 FAM § 423.1-2)

The Department considered that Oswald's continued presence in Russia was damaging to the prestige of the United States because of his unstable character and prior criticisms of the United States. The provisions of subsection "b" were, therefore, applicable. The Department sought, however, in accordance with subsection "a," to obtain funds for the Oswalds' repatriation from both Oswald's mother and from the International Rescue Committee. Neither effort was successful.

These regulations further provide that repatriation loans may be granted only to United States nationals:

"a. Who are in complete and unquestioned possession of their citizenship rights;

"b. Who are entitled to receive United States passports;

"c. Whose loyalty to the United States Government is beyond question, or to whom the provisions of section 423.1-2(b) apply." ["The United States national is in or is the cause of a situation which is damaging to the prestige of the United States Government or which

constitutes



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constitutes a compelling reason for extending assistance to effect his return." (7 FAM § 423.2-1)

Oswald met the requirements of subsections "a" (see separate memorandum, "Lee Harvey Oswald -- Expatriation") and "b" (see separate memorandum, "Lee Harvey Oswald -- Passports"). As for subsection "c," the provisions of Section 423.1-2(b) applied, as noted above.

The Department's regulations provide that all repatriation loans must be approved by the Department (7 FAM § 423.3-1), and that prior to approval of any loan the Department will first endeavor to obtain funds from the individual's family or other private sources.

(7 FAM § 423.3-2) Both of these requirements were met in the Oswald case. Loans are limited:

"to the minimum amount required to cover transportation and subsistence while en route to the nearest continental United States port . . . . The cost of transportation shall be limited to third-class passage by ship; loans shall not be granted to cover travel by air except:

- "a. In cases of emergency; or
- "b. When no other means of transportation by surface route added to unavoidable expenditures while awaiting embarkation exceeds the cost of air travel." (7 FAM § 423.3-3)

Oswald's loan was sufficient to cover only the least expensive transportation from Moscow to New York.

Repatriation



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Repatriation loans are also authorized (and were granted in the Oswald case) for the alien wife and children of a United States national receiving a repatriation loan, in order to avoid division of families. (7 FAM § 423.3-5)

Each applicant for a repatriation loan is required to sign an application setting forth the following information (Oswald's responses are in brackets):

- "1. Your name in full. [Lee Harvey Oswald]
- "2. Place and date of birth. [New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939]
- "3. Number, place, and date of issue of your last passport. [No. 1733242, Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 10, 1959]
- "4. Periods and places of residence in the United States, and periods, places and purpose of residence abroad. [1950-1956 Ft. Worth, Texas, 1956-1959, U.S. Marine Corps Active, Duty Stations; Los Angeles, Calif., Atsugi, Japan, Sugi Bay, Philippines, Is., 1959-1962, Minsk, U.S.S.R. residence]
- "5. Previous means of livelihood, or support, including occupation, salary, when terminated, and name and address of last employer. [Active Duty U.S. Marine Corps, Radar Operator, Rank E1-E2, Active Duty Terminated Sept. 10, 1959, Honourable Discharge Received]
- "6. Full name, age, relationship, and nationality of dependents who will travel with you. [Marina N. Oswald, Wife, Russian; June Lee Oswald, Daughter, American]
- "7. Personal funds or property in the United States or abroad, estimate of amount, exact location and person or institution in charge of them. [None]

"8. Efforts



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- "8. Efforts made to obtain funds from private sources and the results thereof. [Petition for donations to, International Rescue Committee, 251 Park Ave., South New York, N.Y. I have not been notified of the result of petition]
- "9. Any previous advances of United States Government funds received (indicate amount, from whom and when).. [None]
- "10. Estimated amount which you and your dependents will require for repatriation (expressed in dollars). Please note that it is necessary to indicate just how much of the cost of your return trip you can pay yourself. [\$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself)]
- "11. Names and addresses of relatives, friends, employers or other interested organizations which may be asked to provide funds for you and your dependents. [International Rescue Committee, 251 Park Ave., N.Y., N.Y.]
- "12. Permanent or last address in the United States to which you desire to return. [7313 Devanport St., Ft. Worth, Texas]."

Oswald was also required to sign the following affirmation:

"I solemnly declare that I am a loyal United States national, that I have not lost my citizenship and that all the statements in this application are true. I hereby apply for a loan of the United States Government funds for repatriation for myself and my dependents herein named. I promise to repay all funds that may be advanced to me, and to keep the Department of State, Washington, D.C., informed of my address after my arrival in the United States until such time as the loan is repaid in full."

The current form of this affirmation states in addition that the applicant is destitute and will not be furnished a passport until his loan is repaid. (7 FAM 423.5-2)

Each



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Each recipient of a repatriation loan is required to sign a promissory note by which he promised to repay without interest, to the Treasurer of the United States, upon demand, the amount of his repatriation loan. The note also states:

"I further understand and agree that after my repatriation I will not be furnished a passport for travel abroad until my obligation to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States is liquidated."  
(7 FAM § 423.6-5)

A copy of Oswald's note is attached. (Exhibit 3)

All passports of persons receiving repatriation loans are required to be stamped as valid only for return to the United States.  
(7 FAM § 423.7-1)

### III. GENERAL PROCEDURES

United States nationals such as Oswald who request repatriation assistance abroad apply for such assistance to consular officers at American Embassies or Consulates. A consular officer interviews each applicant to insure that the applicant is a United States citizen and is destitute. The applicant must execute the application form referred to above before the consular officer. The original application is then normally forwarded to the Department by pouch and is processed by the Office of Special Consular Services (SCS) in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs (SCA). The Department may authorize a loan in advance of receipt of the executed application form, as in the Oswald case, when the facts are already known to the Department.

Each



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Each case is reviewed in the Protection and Welfare Division of SCS to insure compliance with the regulations referred to above and determine whether funds are available from any other sources, such as relatives, friends, employers, or other interested organizations.

In cases in which political questions are involved, such as when a foreign government has requested the removal of the applicant, and in all cases such as Oswald's which involve repatriation from the U.S.S.R. or Bloc countries, clearance by the political desk involved is obtained. In the Oswald case, the Office of Soviet Affairs supported the grant of a loan.

If funds are not available from other sources, the Department acts on the application for the repatriation loan, and informs any other agency which may be concerned or have evidenced interest. In the Oswald case, the Department informed the FBI on March 27, 1962, that Oswald had applied for a repatriation loan and that the loan had been authorized.

When a post receives approval of a loan, it obtains a promissory note from the applicant in the form referred to above and makes the funds or transportation tickets available. The promissory note is sent by the post to the Department for collection. The Department's Office of Finance thereafter undertakes to obtain repayment of the loan. These procedures were followed in the Oswald case.



EXHIBIT 1

LEE HARVEY OSWALD -- EMERGENCY LOAN RECORD

JUNE 1, 1962

Promissory note executed at American Embassy in Moscow in total of \$435.71 for transportation Moscow-New York.

AUGUST 13, 1962

Received \$10.00 (cash) from Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. Posted August 14, 1962.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1962

Received \$9.71 (money order) from Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. Posted September 6, 1962.

OCTOBER 10, 1962

Received \$10.00 (postal money order) from Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. Posted October 11, 1962.

NOVEMBER 19, 1962

Received \$10.00 (postal money order) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted November 20, 1962.

DECEMBER 11, 1962

Received \$190.00 (two postal money orders) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted December 12, 1962.

JANUARY 9, 1963

Received \$100.00 (postal money order) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted January 10, 1963.

JANUARY 29, 1963

Received \$105.00 (two money orders) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted February 7, 1963. PAID IN FULL.



## EXHIBIT 2

	<u>Total - Repat. Loans</u> <u>(including Subsistence)</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Aver. Amt.</u> <u>of Loans *</u>	<u>U.S.S.R.</u>
FY 1959	\$79,343.45	453	\$175.00	none
FY 1960	69,206.19	401	172.00	none.
FY 1961	75,106.93	553	136.00	1 (440.35)
FY 1962	84,684.62	475	178.00	1 (435.71)
FY 1963	88,460.13	461	192.00	1 (445.00)
FY 1964	**	**	**	2 (1,125.22)

\* Rounded off to nearest even dollar. Some loans include more than one person.

\*\* Not yet available.

12/4/63

June 1, 1962

## PROMISE TO REPAY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE LOAN FOR REPATRIATION

I, Lee Harvey OSWALD, upon receipt of transportation tickets for myself, my wife, and my daughter for transportation from Moscow to New York, purchased on my behalf by the American Embassy, Moscow, do obligate myself to repay without interest to the Treasurer of the United States upon demand, in legal tender of the United States, the cost of these tickets, minus the contribution which I made toward their cost.

The cost of the transportation is as follows:

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (1) Steamship tickets - Rotterdam-New York<br>(\$159 per adult, \$20 for infant) | \$418         |
| (2) Rail tickets - Moscow-Rotterdam<br>(\$2.97 Rubles per adult)                 | 105.94 Rubles |

I have contributed 20 Rubles toward the price of the rail tickets. Hence my obligation is \$418 plus \$17.71, the dollar equivalent of 15.94 Rubles, making a total of \$435.71.

I understand that my obligation to repay the sum herein stated will not be discharged until the Treasurer of the United States actually receives in legal tender of the United States full repayment of that sum.

I further understand and agree that after my repatriation I will not be furnished a passport for travel abroad until my obligation to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States is liquidated.

Repayment of the amount of this loan may be obtained by the Department of State from any monies now or hereafter due me from the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government.

Local address: Hotel Berlin, Moscow, USSR

United States address: 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

WITNESS:

Lee Harvey Oswald  
Lee Harvey Oswald

Winifred E. Williams  
Winifred E. Williams  
American Embassy  
Moscow, USSR



FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

O-IRUSS3  
O-MARINA2Date December 18, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that she and her husband had been fairly good friends of GEORGE and JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She said she also considered GEORGE BOUHE as a friend because he had befriended her. LEE HARVEY OSWALD liked GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT because he would discuss political affairs with OSWALD and would listen to what OSWALD had to say. Also, OSWALD would listen to DE MOHRENSCHILDT's ideas. MARINA pointed out that OSWALD would not generally listen particularly to what others had to say about political things if the others did not agree with him. She said OSWALD was somewhat afraid of DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who was big in stature and talked loudly.

MARINA described GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a good humanitarian who was interested in other people. She said he was very fond of women and was also very fond of dogs. She said GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT said he was often accused of being a Communist because he viewed things objectively. MARINA said DE MOHRENSCHILDT was not a Communist and would laugh at people who called him such. She said he was the type of man who if he did not like someone would immediately cut off association with that person.

MARINA said she did not believe DE MOHRENSCHILDT would ever influence LEE OSWALD to do anything bad. She said she did not know how much influence DE MOHRENSCHILDT had over OSWALD but did know that OSWALD listened to him and was a little afraid of him.

MARINA stated OSWALD had appeared on a radio program in Moscow shortly after his arrival in Russia. She said OSWALD had told her of his appearance on the program but did not tell her of what he spoke. MARINA said she presumed OSWALD had denounced the United States and praised Russia else he would

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461  
by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/18/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

C R-205-1003

2

DL 100-10,461

(H) ~~C - MARINA - 2~~

not have been permitted to speak. She recalled that OSWALD had compared the two governments of the United States and Russia with a somewhat objective view. He would point out that each government had bad things about it and each government would have good things about it. She said she does not remember that OSWALD was particularly critical of the United States Government or the United States people.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her after their arrival in the United States from Russia that he had received a monthly stipend from the Russian government while he had been in Russia. He did not say the money came from the Red Cross. He said the money came from the Russian government. MARINA did not think this unusual inasmuch as all foreign students in Russia receive government aid and in many cases those persons of foreign nationality who have come to reside in Russia have also received aid from the government until they can get their feet on the ground.

MARINA recalls the name Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV, who she believes was a high official in the Ministry of Interior at Minsk. She is not sure but believes AKSIONOV is the person with whom she was granted an interview. MARINA had requested this interview in an effort to expedite the granting of an exit permit for her to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had also made an attempt to see Col. AKSIONOV but had been unsuccessful. He was not granted an interview.

When questioned as to whether her relationship to her uncle, who was also an official in the Ministry of Interior, may have aided her in seeing the official of the Department of Interior, she agreed that this family relationship may have aided her. She said, however, her uncle was not the type to presume on his official position for personal favors. MARINA said she could recall that her uncle would not even get extra firewood, which he could do by presuming on his position. MARINA's aunt often tried to get special favors because of her husband's position, but her actions were not condoned by the uncle.

745

C R - 205 - Dec 3



Standard Form 63  
November 1961  
GSA Gen. Reg. No. 27

## MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Date

12/18

Time

12 55

TO—

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY—☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Mr. E. Helich

State

TELEPHONE:

Number or code

182

Extension

6621

☒ PLEASE CALL☐ WAITING TO SEE YOU☐ WILL CALL AGAIN☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT☐ RETURNING YOUR CALL☐ IS REFERRED TO YOU BY:

LEFT THIS MESSAGE:

Re: Cong. Inquiries

re Oswald loan =

Do you think Committee  
wd object to simply ans.to effect Co. did get a loan  
since so far as State Dept.

Received By—

63-105

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1962 OF—680795

NO. 107

Could determine he had  
not expatriated  
himself.

DATE LAST DEPORTED

☐ IS STRANDED IN THE U.S.  
☐ BEING HELD BY THE U.S. GOVT.  
☐ NOT YET DEPORTED  
☒ ALREADY DEPORTED

☐ DEPORTED BY INSURANCE  
☐ DEPORTED BY OTHER MEANS

DEPORTED BY: 185  
 DATE: 5/5/51

☐ HAS BEEN DEPORTED BY—  
☐ HAS BEEN DEPORTED BY—

DEPORTED BY: 15/8  
 DATE: 1/1/52

DEPORTED BY: 15/8  
 DATE: 1/1/52



Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2

JLR/bh

cc: Mr. Willens w/inc. corres.

December 23, 1963

Honorable John V. Lindsay  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

Thank you for the memorandum from Walter Besterman. We will check into this carefully. Mr. Celler suggested that we communicate with Mr. Besterman as the Liaison for the Committee, and we shall keep him advised of developments.

Please do not hesitate to forward any suggestions.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

*yellow copy*

XERO COPY  
JOHN V. LINDSAY  
17TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

MARIAN G. CLOW  
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

DISTRICT OFFICE  
JOAN HAMLIN, SECRETARY  
30 W. 44TH STREET  
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK  
MURRAY HILL 2-1130

XERO COPY  
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XERO COPY  
XERO COPY  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 13, 1963

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
REVISION OF LAWS  
STATE TAXATION OF  
INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
SUBMERGED LANDS

U.S. DELEGATE, NATO  
PARLIAMENTARIANS  
CONFERENCE

The Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
36 West 44th Street  
New York, New York

Dear Lee:

I want to pass on to you a memorandum that was sent to me by Walter Besterman, staff of the Immigration Subcommittee of House Judiciary. I'm a little concerned about his memo, which was prepared as an analysis of a letter that was written to me by a friend of mine, Gerald Ullman. I'm also attaching Gerald's letter.

~~This~~ aspect of the matter I would think would be worthy of a thorough examination.

With best wishes and, I repeat, if there is any way that I can be helpful to you do not hesitate to call upon me.

Faithfully,

  
John V. Lindsay, M.C.

JVL:js  
Encls.



GERALD H. ULLMAN  
COUNSELOR AT LAW

WORTH 2-6967

120 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

November 26, 1963

Congressman John Lindsay  
House Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

The terrible events of this past weekend would not have transpired if our immigration laws had prevented the re-admission into this country of President Kennedy's assassin. Since you are a member of the House Judiciary Committee, I think it appropriate that this situation be carefully looked into.

As I gather the facts, Oswald renounced his American citizenship in 1959, went to the Soviet Union and there advised the U.S. Embassy that he was applying for Soviet citizenship. In an affidavit made in Moscow he affirmed his allegiance to the Soviet Socialist Republic.

Oswald stayed in Russia for three years working in a factory, married a Russian and in 1962 the U.S. Embassy in Moscow renewed his passport and even lent him money for his family's passage back to the United States.

I have not examined our immigration laws or the regulations thereunder to determine the legal basis for Oswald's re-admission to the United States. But I would say that any person who renounces his U.S. citizenship, swears loyalty to a Communist country and then proceeds to live there for a period of time should not under any circumstances be permitted to re-enter the United States. If the law does not so provide, it should be amended immediately. I do not see why we should have any sympathy whatsoever for a former American citizen under these circumstances.

Should this approach be considered too harsh,

Congressman John Lindsay  
Page #2 - 11/26/63

although I think it is entirely correct, then the re-admission of one who has renounced his American citizenship and lived in a Communist country should be severely limited. Firstly, such a person should not be entitled to any preferred status and should be required to take his place under the quota system just as any other immigrant to this country. Secondly, the investigation of his loyalty to the United States should be most exhaustive and the applicant should be required to prove such loyalty beyond any doubt whatsoever. Thirdly, if such a person is re-admitted to this country, it should be on the specific condition that if he is found to have engaged thereafter in any association with a subversive organization, he should be immediately deported and forever barred from returning to the United States.

I urge earnestly that you look into this matter. Perhaps, after a full investigation determines that something is wrong either with our laws or the administration thereof, it would be well for you to call for an exhaustive Congressional investigation of this matter by the House Judiciary Committee.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



GHU:rp



XERO  
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EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SUBCOMMITTEE No. 1

GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER ASSIGNED JUDICIARY BILLS  
SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, OHIO, CHAIRMAN  
FRANK CHIEP, KY. RICHARD H. POFF, VA.  
PETER W. RODINO, JR., N.J. ARCH A. MOORE, JR., W. VA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT:

WALTER M. BESTERMAN

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL:

GARNER J. CLINE

CLERK:

FRANCES F. CHRISTY

CONFIDENTIAL - PERSONAL

December 5, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable John V. Lindsay, M.C.

FROM: Walter M. Besterman, Legislative Assistant

Mr. Ullman is a little mixed up on the law, but he raises a few points that have been bothering me quite a bit. Without attributing this memorandum to me, as I have not discussed this matter with our Subcommittee, here is the situation as I see it:

Under section 349 (a) (6) of the I&N Act a United States citizen may divest himself of such citizenship by "making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State." When such renunciation is made, a "Certificate of Loss of United States Citizenship" is to be issued pursuant to section 358, supra, and 22 CFR 50.14.

Briefly, the mechanics provide for the diplomatic or consular officers before whom formal renunciation was made, to prepare a report and send it to the Department of State where, upon a review of all the facts, decision is made whether or not the Certificate above mentioned is issued.

Having the foregoing in mind and considering what is known so far in the Oswald case (mostly from press reports), the following questions arise in my mind:

Who in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow received Oswald's affidavit stating that he has transferred his allegiance to the Soviet Union?

What was the disposition of the affidavit and of the passport allegedly attached to it?

If such renunciation was deemed to be "formal" within the meaning of section 249 (a) (6), supra, was a report made and sent to the Department of State as required by regulations? If so, why was the Certificate not issued?

-2-

If such report was not made--why?

After a residence of approximately three years in the Soviet Union Oswald applied in 1962 for renewal of his passport. The passport was granted and a repatriation loan was also granted to Oswald. Has the U.S. Embassy in Moscow investigated Oswald's activities in the Soviet Union and the circumstances under which he obtained from the Soviet authorities a permit to work and lodging allocation (not usually granted a foreigner)?

Was an advisory opinion of the Department of State sought?

Was any security agency consulted and was any surveillance of Oswald established in the U.S. based on the facts as they transpired in the period 1959 - 1962 in the Soviet Union?

Was Oswald ever questioned at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow or by the State Department upon his return to this country on the circumstances of his 1959 renunciatory action and his "change of mind" occurring in 1962?

Where was Oswald's application for nonquota visa for his wife adjudicated?

As she was a professional worker (pharmacist) and must have belonged to some union or organization affiliated with the Communist Party, was her eligibility to enter the United States notwithstanding section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act formally determined?

In 1963 Oswald applied again for a passport and stated in his application that he intends to travel to the USSR, among other countries. Passport was issued promptly. Did Oswald's passport file in the Department of State contain information regarding the events of 1959 - 1962? If not, why? If so, why was the passport issued in 1963? According to press reports, as soon as Oswald obtained the passport he went to Mexico where he applied for visas to Cuba and to the USSR.

Personally, I believe that all these questions require answers and it is my hope that the Presidential Commission under Chief Justice Warren will go into that.

As you know, I am not a security expert, but I believe that the administration of citizenship and immigration laws in the Oswald case was much less than satisfactory.



Marina 2  
" 9  
O-Ru 10  
O-Ru 3

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Commission No. 324

030  
S. ANATOLE A. BOUSLAV  
A. WILLIAMS E. HEITMAN  
EVS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DL 100-10461

said she had originally petitioned the Soviet government for a return to Russia mainly because OSWALD had found it difficult and almost impossible to support his family in the United States. She wanted to help OSWALD and she felt that she could do this by returning to Russia with their baby daughter.

Portions of the diary of OSWALD in Russian were discussed with MARINA. She said she knew RIMMA SHERIKOVA who was the guide of OSWALD during his first trip to Moscow. She met this guide when the latter came to Minsk with a tourist group.

She advised she is aware that OSWALD had girl friends in Minsk before he met her, and she has met some of these friends. She recalls a girl named EMMA from Riga Estonia worked in the same factory as did OSWALD and had been a friend of his. She also recalled that a girl named TAMARA had been a friend of OSWALD before their marriage. She remembers a friend of OSWALD's had been a Jewish girl named ELIA GERMAN. She does not know these friends of OSWALD well because they were friends of his rather than hers, and OSWALD did not maintain a social relationship after their marriage.

MARINA reiterated that OSWALD had never attempted suicide to her knowledge since she had known him. She stated she had observed the scars on his left wrist and had asked him on several occasions about the scars but he was embarrassed and refused to talk to her about the scars.

MARINA said upon reflecting on the entries of OSWALD in his diary pertaining to his suicide attempt, that it was her belief he had done this in order to obtain from the Russian government permission to stay in that country, and that he had not truly wanted to take his life.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her on an occasion that he had walked into the American Embassy in Moscow and



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DL 100-10461

thrown his passport on the table and told the officials that he considered himself no longer an American.

MARINA said OSWALD was the type of person who thought that there were green pastures in other countries. She said he had been disappointed in the Soviet Union. MARINA advised that he would like to have combined the job opportunities in the Soviet Union with the freedom of press and other freedoms enjoyed in the United States.

MARINA said in Russia OSWALD had enjoyed meeting people, but frequently he would grow tired of people after he knew them for a while. PAVEL GOLOVACHEV, however, was his best friend. OSWALD and PAVEL enjoyed talking to each other. PAVEL was very clever; he was a good story teller. PAVEL was an expert in electronics and read many periodicals and books on the subject. Although neither OSWALD nor MARINA were interested in electronics, they would listen to PAVEL talk about electronics. OSWALD and PAVEL also discussed politics. PAVEL was very frank and direct in his approach to things and in his conversation. He was candid in his views. MARINA thinks he was honest in his opinions. PAVEL and OSWALD played chess a good bit.

ERIC TITOVLETS, a medical student in Minsk, presented a better appearance than did PAVEL and was more handsome than PAVEL. MARINA stated she was more attracted to ERIC at first than to PAVEL, but when she became better acquainted with each of them, she found that PAVEL being more direct and more honest in his opinions was the more attractive of the two. She found ERIC to be afraid to openly discuss political questions.

In his letter of September 9, 1963 to the OSWALDs, ERIC mentioned the "Z's". MARINA said this was a reference to the ZIEGER family who lived in Minsk and were friends of the OSWALDs. When he first went to work in the TV factory, OSWALD could not speak adequate Russian. Mr. ZIEGER, whose full name is ALEXANDER ROMANOVICH ZIEGER, can speak

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DL 100-10461

Russian, English, Spanish and Polish, and he acted as OSWALD's interpreter. ZIEGER was one of the chief engineers in the plant. OSWALD did not work in the same section as did ZIEGER. OSWALD and ZIEGER became good friends and associated socially before and after OSWALD's marriage. Concerning ZIEGER, MARINA stated he was of Jewish blood, she believed. He had been raised in a land which was a part of Poland. He had spent 25 years in Argentina and had then returned to his homeland. Meanwhile, his homeland had become part of Russia and is now known as Belorussia. Both he and his wife desired very much to leave Russia and return to Argentina.

ZIEGER and OSWALD frequently discussed political subjects and ZIEGER was frank in his displeasure with the Soviet system and wanted to leave and go back to Argentina to live.

MARINA stated ERIC TITOVIEVS had become acquainted with the ZIEGERS. ERIC knew the ZIEGERS when she met OSWALD. ERIC, like the OSWALDs, was a friend of the ZIEGERS. She said it was therefore natural for ERIC to comment regarding the ZIEGERS in his letter to the OSWALDs. Concerning her friend LIALIA, MARINA stated this girl's full name is LARISA PETROVANA PETRUSEVICH, and her nickname is LIALIA. She lived in the same apartment house as did the OSWALDs in Minsk. Although she had been raised in Belorussia, she had relatives living in Moscow. MARINA stated LIALIA on occasion had visited her relatives in Moscow. MARINA does not recall the occasions but knows that LIALIA had been in Moscow.

MARINA stated LIALIA was a few months older than she, and would, therefore, be 22 or almost 23 years of age at the present time. She estimated the height of LIALIA to be about 5' 4". LIALIA has brown eyes and dark hair. She had a pretty figure which was somewhat girlish. She had well-shaped legs, and although she was not pretty, was very attractive. She had a lively personality. MARINA described LIALIA as a child who was not at all sophisticated. She said



<sup>5</sup>  
DL 100-10461

LIALIA was very definitely of Russian descent although she might have some Polish blood as her mother had possibly come from Poland. MARINA stated that to her knowledge, LIALIA had never lived in Moscow but had only visited there for short occasions to see her relatives.

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 7-2

April 3, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: W. David Slawson  
From: Beverly A. Heckman  
Re: Attached Postal Money Order

Attached is a photostatic copy of Postal Money Order No. 2,202,000,060, issued in Dallas, Texas, on January 5, 1963, to Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Ptacek of the Post Office Department (No. 1-7625) informs me that the date is stamped on the money order at the time of purchase in the Post Office involved by the postal clerk and not by the purchaser.



Commission No. 906

1114 Commerce Street  
Dallas, Texas  
75202

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period 72

May 4, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Referring to your letter of April 27, 1964, I enclose the only files known to anyone in the Dallas Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which relate or concern Lee Harvey Oswald in any way.

The file enclosed is from the office of the Regional Representative of Family Services for the Department. Copies have been made to replace the files of the Bureau of Family Services and the enclosed file if it serves any purpose, may be retained. I imagine that you will find that the information available here is already in your files since it was delivered to the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for review on November 26, 1963, and some of the original copies were retained by that office.

If there is any other way in which the Regional Office may cooperate, we shall be glad to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

*Harold J. Stafford*  
Harold J. Stafford  
Regional Attorney

Enclosures

CR 906

THE STATE OF TEXAS    X

COUNTY OF DALLAS       X

Before me the undersigned authority on this day appeared Harold J. Stafford, personally known to me who being by me duly sworn, says that the foregoing letter and the materials forwarded, are all of the materials concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which either he or any member of the senior staff of the Dallas Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have been able to locate.

Harold J. Stafford  
Harold J. Stafford

Mary Q. Hagwell  
Notary Public in and for Dallas  
County, Texas

My Commission Expires:

1st day of June, 1965.

CR 906



NOTE.—DO NOT USE THIS ROUTE SLIP TO  
SHOW FORMAL CLEARANCES OR APPROVALS

DATE 12/2/63

TO:

AGENCY BLDG. ROOM

Mrs. Val Keating

Regional Representative, FS

Dallas

- ☐ APPROVAL ☐ REVIEW ☐ PER CONVERSATION  
☐ SIGNATURE ☐ NOTE AND SEE ME ☐ AS REQUESTED  
☐ COMMENT ☐ NOTE AND RETURN ☐ NECESSARY ACTION  
☒ FOR YOUR INFORMATION  
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS:

(Fold here for return)

To Leonard H. Gordon, Assistant Chief  
From Division of Program Operations  
PHONE 22796 BUILDING N ROOM 3064

FORM HEW-30 REV. 11/56 ROUTE SLIP GPO:1958-O-408606

CR 9.06

Mr. Roy L. Wysocky  
Executive Officer, VA

Andrew R.H. Thomson, Assistant Director  
Bureau of Family Services

FBI Inquiry in re: Lee H. Oswald, U.S. Repatriate

As I informed you, Mr. Robert B. Lyons, Washington Field Office of FBI telephoned the Bureau's file room on November 27, 1963, requesting information pertaining to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, U.S. repatriate from Moscow, U.S.S.R. The inquiry was referred to Mr. Gordon who, after talking with you, telephoned Mr. Lyons the same day. This is a report of Mr. Gordon's telephone conversation with Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Lyons explained that his inquiry was in connection with the investigation ordered by President Johnson into the assassination of former President Kennedy. The FBI is seeking to secure any information that might have any bearing on the matter. The FBI office in Dallas had requested the FBI Washington office to contact BPS regarding the circumstances of Mr. Oswald's repatriation to the United States. According to Mr. Lyons, the Dallas FBI office had been in touch with our regional office and on November 26, 1963 had seen a "letter" of June 22, 1962 which the Bureau had written Mrs. Keating regarding Mr. Oswald's repatriation. The Dallas FBI office was also under the impression that Mr. Oswald had written the Bureau from Moscow requesting assistance in returning to the United States.

Mr. Gordon explained how the repatriation program is operated, stressing that the Bureau's responsibility under the law is to assist persons certified by the Department of State to be repatriates on arrival in this country. He informed Mr. Lyons that the Bureau had no record of a letter which Mr. Oswald was believed to have written the Bureau while he was in Moscow. Mr. Gordon read to Mr. Lyons the letter of referral from the Department of State, and memoranda from the New York City Welfare Department and to and from Miss Webber and Mrs. Keating pertaining to Mr. Oswald's return to the United States. These are typical of the procedures followed in handling repatriation cases.

The letter to Mrs. Keating referred to by the Dallas office is a memorandum from the Bureau alerting the regional office to the possibility that Mr. Oswald would be eligible for assistance as a repatriate under Section 1113 of the Social Security Act if he were in need on arrival in Texas. This procedure is followed routinely when it appears that the repatriate's final destination is in a region other than in the port of entry.

CT  
Mr. Lyons  
you may be  
interested in  
final P  
15:0  
November 29, 1963  
HMK  
H.H.

CR 906

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2

You will be interested to know that no financial assistance was provided to Mr. Oswald as a repatriate. The New York City Welfare Department arranged for his reception and wired Mr. Robert Oswald, a brother in Fort Worth, Texas, who telegraphed \$200 for Mr. Lee Oswald's transportation to Fort Worth. The Bureau reimbursed the New York City agency in the amount of \$3.50 for the telegram sent to Mr. Robert Oswald.

Mr. Gordon cleared with Mr. George Varner, CGC, who advised that disclosure of information about repatriates to the FBI is permissible in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations - Title 45, Chapter II, Part 212.9(3) as follows:

As disclosure may be necessary to carry out any function of any agency of the United States which are related to return of the individual from a foreign country, or his entry into the United States.

LHGordon:pt

16 CR 906

*Original handed  
to Mr. Hagan*

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

*New 600  
(Rep at - Oswald)*



BY EVELYN PARKER  
COMMISSENER

Doris D. Culver  
Director

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Orleans Parish Dept. of Public Welfare  
La. State Office Bldg. - Room 315  
P. O. Box 51870  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150  
November 27, 1963

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mrs. Val M. Keating  
Family Services Representative  
Region VII  
Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare  
1114 Commerce Street, 9th floor  
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mrs. Keating:

At the request of Mrs. Edith Ross, Director of the Public Assistance Division in our State Department, I am enclosing a copy of our card from our master files in the Administrative Office on Robert (doo) and Marguerite Oswald, parents of Lee Oswald. The date on the card, 8-13-60, indicates the date an application was opened. The \* mark under the column which carries an O at the top simply signifies "open". We have cleared our files in the Downtown District Office where this application had been taken but we have no card nor any record. This is actually the only document we have been able to locate which has any bearing on this case. You will note from the card that our case record was destroyed which is in accordance with our policy that a record may be destroyed after there has been no activity for a period of six years.

On November 26, 1963, Special Agent Earl L. Hassell, Jr., of the FBI, called at this office seeking information as to whether we had ever had any contact on Lee Oswald. The point which led the FBI to this agency was the statement made by a former neighbor when they lived at 4907 Magazine Street to the effect that "a welfare lady" had called at the Oswald home. In addition to clearing the name Lee Harvey Oswald, Mr. Hassell gave us four other possible aliases which we also cleared. The additional names cleared were:

Alex James Hidell  
A. T. Hidell  
G. H. Lee  
V. T. Lee

We were unable to identify any of these names. We have also cleared our street file in order to determine whether a welfare visitor might have had some reason to be at or near the address of 4907 Magazine Street. We have no active

*15 CR 906*



Mrs. Keating

-2-

11-27-63

recipient living in that block on either side of the street. We have an CIA recipient who uses 1971 Magazine Street as his mailing address but our case record does not show that there was ever a home visit made at that address which is the home of our recipient's niece. We have reviewed this case record and there does not seem to be any tie-in with the Oswald family.

We have also cleared the name of Jack (John) Ruby and Jack (John) Rubenstein. We have no master cards on these names.

If we uncover any additional information relating to this family we shall of course advise you immediately.

Sincerely yours,

*Doris D. Culver*  
Doris D. Culver  
Director

DDG:CS  
Enc.

14

CR 906

FORM 1-5  
 SURVIVOR  
 Oswald (w)

**RECORD DESTROYED**

DATE NO.  
65237

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	D	C
1 Robert (dean)				
2 Margaret 1907	2109 Alvar St.	8-18-40	X	
CHILDREN				
1 John E. 1932				
2 Robert 1934				
3 Lee 1939				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9	Same An.			
10				

NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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*Ham. 6 11*  
*(Ryot - Oswald)*

RECEIVED  
DALLAS TEXAS

Nov 27 11 54 17 '63

T.C.S.  
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

MKB

GSA FTS DAL

TX165 PD

FAX BATONROUGE LA NOV 27 100P CST

MRS VAL M KEATING

REGNL REP BUR OF FAMILU SVCS DEPT  
OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE DAL  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR TELEPHONE REQUEST OF THIS MORNING SEEKING  
INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE OSWALD CASE, PLEASE BE ADVISED:  
MRS MARGARET OSWALD MADE APPLICATION FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN  
ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE ORLEANS PARISH OFFICE IN 1940. SHE LISTED  
HER HUSBAND, ROBERT, AS DECEASED AND LISTED THREE DEPENDENT  
CHILDREN. LEE HARVEY OSWALD BORN IN 1939 WAS OFXXX ONE OF THE  
CHILDREN LISTED. THE CASE RECORD HAS NOW BEEN DESTROYED AS IT IS OUR  
POLICY TO DESTROY THESE RECORDS AFTER A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS  
HAS ELAPSED FROM THE CLOSING DATE OR THE LAST INQUIRY. DATE  
OF DESTRUCTION IS NOT LISTED. ACCORDING TO OUR INFORMATION,  
LEE OSWALD HAS NEVER MADE APPLICATION FOR HIS WIFE, CHILDREN  
OR HIMSELF. WE ARE SUPPLYING THIS INFORMATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS  
OF FEDERAL LAW THAT REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT TO SUPPLY THIS TYPE  
OF INFORMATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

OTIS C EDWARDS JR ACTING COMMISSIONER LA STATE DEPT OF PUBLIC  
WELFARE

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GSA FTS DAL

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FAX BATONROUGE LA NOV 27 100P CST

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FAK BATONROUGE LA NOV 27 100P CST

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OTIS C EDWARDS JR ACTING COMMISSIONER LA STATE DEPT OF PUBLIC  
WELFARE

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DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

15:RC:VII

Region VII  
1114 Commerce Street  
Dallas, Texas 75202

November 27, 1963

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERYMr. Otis C. Edwards  
Acting Commissioner  
Department of Public Welfare  
Post Office Box 4065  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Edwards:

This confirms my request of this date that you furnish me with information, if any, from your files concerning any application you may have had or assistance you may have granted to Lee Harvey Oswald or any member of his family.

Sincerely yours,

Val M. Keating  
Regional Representative  
Bureau of Family Services

VMK: gk

9

FILE COPY

OFFICE	SURNAME	DATE	OFFICE	SURNAME	DATE
15	VMK	11/27/63			

16-70883-1 GPO

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11/26/63

Oswald is the man alleged to have  
assassinated President Kennedy in Dallas  
on November 22. He in turn was shot  
presumably by Jack Rubinstein (Ruby) who  
is held and will be charged.

8

CR 9.06

November 26, 1963

NOTE: The originals of this correspondence given to Mr. George M. Hogan, Assistant Reg. Dir. on the above date, for sharing with the FBI.

VMK

*Delivered to Agent in charge  
Dallas FBI office by  
H. J. Stafford, Regional Atty  
Nov 26, 1963.*

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CR 906



DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, Dallas 2, Texas - FC

Director, Bureau of Family Services  
Attention: Mr. John J. Barley, Chief  
Division of Program Operations

15:10:VII  
July 2, 1962

Val M. Boating  
Regional Representative

SUBJECT: VII--Repatriation - OSWALD, Lee and Family  
(Miss Clark's memorandum of June 22, 1962)

The last paragraph of Miss Clark's memorandum requests a "report of arrangements made by the family following arrival in Texas."

In this case, we have thought it unnecessary to alert the Texas Department of Public Welfare. The family resources, plus the fact that Mr. Oswald is a radar specialist, and is a good prospect for employment, makes it appear that barring some unforeseen emergency, assistance may not be needed. As of this writing, no request has been received.

In addition, the State agency would need an advance of funds before it could assist. I understood from a recent telephone conversation with Mr. Barley that this would not be possible unless pending legislation is acted upon favorably.

WFB-dh

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FILE COPY

OFFICE	SURNAME	DATE	OFFICE	SURNAME	DATE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Val M. Kerting  
: Regional Representative, BFS  
: Dallas

FROM : Marcelle Clark, Assistant Chief  
: Division of Program Operations

SUBJECT: REPATRIATION--OSWALD, Lee and family

We are writing to confirm Mr. Clark's telephone conference with Mr. Tuttle on June 14, 1962 and to transmit the attached copies of a Department of State letter dated June 15, 1962 requesting the Bureau's assistance with the return of Mr. Lee H. Oswald, his wife and child from Russia to the United States. We are also attaching copies of a memorandum report from Region II dated June 15, 1962 regarding arrangements made for the family following arrival from overseas at New York City on June 13, 1962.

Please note that Mr. Oswald gave as his last address in the United States the address of his brother Robert in Fort Worth, Texas. The address of his other known relative, the returnee's mother, who lives in Crowley, Texas, is also confirmed.

It is not known whether Mr. Oswald will have need for public assistance after the family's arrival in Texas. You were alerted to this situation on a strategy basis since it is unlikely that the family will have residence in Texas for purpose of assistance in the event need is established. In that event assistance could be given through BFS under the Section 1113 program of Title XI of the Social Security Act authorizing the provision of temporary assistance for a United States citizen and dependents returning from a foreign country. However, such assistance is now limited to the termination date of June 30, 1962 for this program and any assistance anticipated under this program is subject to the reservations noted in State letter 562.

The only pertinent additional information not provided in the attached correspondence is that Mr. Oswald apparently went directly overseas following his discharge from the United States Marine Corp and eventually enlisted as a veteran under the GI Bill in Switzerland. Subsequently he lived in Russia and apparently married a Russian woman. As noted in the Region II report the brother has shown an interest in the returnee and has assisted financially. While the family's ability to help the returnee following arrival in Texas is unclear presumably they might be able to make plans that would enable the returnee and his family to be self-maintaining.

*do you agree that  
this still warrants  
return to client  
agency? 6/15/62*  
DATE: June 22, 1962 *Marcelle Clark*

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CR906



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We appreciate your assistance in this situation and look forward to  
your report of arrangements made by the family following arrival in  
Texas. We would also appreciate your report of whether any expenditure  
by the Bureau has been authorized or is anticipated in this case.

Enclosure

✓

CR 906

In reply refer to  
803

June 15, 1962

Dear Miss Bernister:

This letter will confirm that Lee H. Oswald, who arrived at New York on the 2/8 "Macedon" June 13, 1962 accompanied by his wife and child, was repatriated from Mexico on the basis of a loan for part payment of his passage.

In his application for a loan he stated he was born at New Orleans on October 13, 1939. His last address in the United States and the one to which he said he expected to return was 7313 Danvers Street, Fort Worth, Texas. His passport was issued at Los Angeles, September 10, 1959.

According to the Department's records his mother is Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Box 177, 315 East Danville, Carroll, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Hamilton  
Chief

Protection and Representation Division

Miss Phoebe H. Bernister, Assistant Chief,  
Division of Program Operations,  
Bureau of Public Assistance,  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,  
Washington 25, D. C.

3  
ER 906



Chief, Division of Program Operations, W3  
 Attention: Miss Phoebe Benninger  
 Assistant Chief

June 13, 1962

Allen J. Hubert, Regional Representative  
 New York Regional Office

In reply refer to  
 19173

Repatriation Inquiry - Oswald, Lee and Family (Your Memorandum  
 of June 12, 1962)

This will confirm Miss Gheda's telephone conference with Mr. Clarke on June 14, regarding the above repatriation case which he had referred to us by telephone on June 5, 1962, and followed with a summary in memorandum on June 12.

On June 13, the family, consisting of Mr. Oswald, the repatriate, his wife, Marina, age 20, and baby, June, four months old, were met by the Traveler's Aid worker. Since the family had only \$63, which was not sufficient for transportation to Texas, they were referred to the New York City Department of Welfare, Special Services Welfare Center, who helped them find a hotel for the night.

In discussing his situation with the Department of Welfare, Mr. Oswald gave the following information - in addition to the facts reported to you. He has a brother, Robert Oswald, who lives at 7313 Lavegnot Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This brother works as a deliveryman for a milk company and "does not have much money." Mr. Oswald expressed anxiety about securing employment. He said that he had completed his service in the United States Marine Corps and went to Russia with the State Department's approval to accept employment as a radar specialist. He was there for 2 1/2 years and married a Russian girl.

On June 14, the Department of Welfare wired and received \$100 from the brother, Robert Oswald, who agreed to meet the family on their arrival. Plans were made for the family's departure from New York as follows: leaving June 14, 1962, 4:15 p.m., Delta Airlines, Flight 221, arriving Dallas 7:13 p.m. It was estimated that the family's hotel resources will consist of \$50 to \$75 when they arrive in Dallas.

We appreciate your telephoning our regional office in Dallas referring this case for possible assistance.

BCheda:rp

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 CR 906

Oswald, Lee H. Russian Period

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NY 105-38431

"Honorably discharged from Marine Corps on 9/59. Went to Russia in 10/59. Was employed as a metal worker in a TV and Radio factory in Russia. Was receiving 60 rubbles or about \$52 a month. Rent is free and so is medical expenses.

"Because he is a foreigner he was allowed one room by himself. Russian families usually share one room. 2 families in one room.

"Last night spent \$10 for room rent and \$18 to ship luggage out to Fort Worth, Texas."

The Welfare file also contained a letter dated June 14, 1962, concerning subject sent by LULA JEAN ELLIOTT, Senior Welfare Consultant, to Mrs. JANET RUSCOLL, Administrative Supervisor, Special Services Welfare Center, and disclosed the following:

"Thank you for bringing the above repatriation case to our attention in your telephone call of June 13, 1962 to the effect that Miss Norman of the Travelers Aid Society had referred the family to you for possible assistance and possible removal to Texas.

"This will confirm the subsequent information we relayed to you by telephone the same afternoon following our clearance with the regional office of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Miss Choda of that office was able to advise us that the Oswald family was expected on June 13 from Russia via Rotterdam on the SS Maasdan of the Holland American line. We understand Mr. Oswald had been in the U.S.S.R. for the last two and one-half years and that his wife is Russian. The family, if they need help, will be eligible under the repatriation program according to the information given us. The family was considered destitute although they had paid part of their passage home, but may need help in going to Texas if the relatives are unable to pay passage. The address for Mr. Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margurette Oswald, is Box 473, 316 East Donnell, Crowell, Texas. She is said to be interested but the extent of her help and interest is unknown. There are some brothers living in the same town.

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NY 105-38431

"P.S. Since the above was dictated, we understand that a brother, Robert, 7313 Lavenport, Fort Worth, Texas, forwarded \$200 (to supplement the \$60 Mr. O had on arrival) and that the family left for Fort Worth on Delta Flight #821 on 6/14/62."

In addition the above Welfare file contained a "History Sheet" regarding LEE OSWALD which set forth the following:

"6/13/62 Mr. Oswald and his wife are a repatriation case whose fare to the United States from Russia was paid for by our State Department. They arrived on the S.S. Maasdom on 6/12/62. They had \$63 upon their arrival. They were brought to our office upon their arrival by a worker from Travelers Aid. They were referred overnight to the Times Square Hotel and Mr. Oswald returned to our office the following morning.

Before leaving our office on 6/13, a long distance call was placed to client's brother, Robert Oswald, 7313 Davenport St., Ft. Wroth, Texas. Mr. Oswald informed us that he would take out a mortgage on his car for \$200 and send this money to us the following day.

"6/14/62 On 6/14, client was seen in this office, and at first balked at using the money sent by his brother. He preferred that this money be returned to his brother, and that we advance the money for transportation expenses, and he would repay us when he is able. (See interview of administrator on 6/14/62)

CR 176

NY 105-38431

"6/14/62 In accordance with Mr. Oswald's request to see the Administrator, he was interviewed in the reception room.

Mr. Oswald urgently requested that the \$200 sent here by his brother for his transportation expenses be returned to his brother. He stated that his brother is a dairy deliveryman and that it had been a great hardship upon his brother to advance the money.

Mr. Oswald said that he telephoned his brother this morning and was informed by his brother, Robert, that the money was raised by placing a mortgage on the car. Mr. Lee Oswald said his brother would be obligated to make an immediate repayment of this loan. Mr. Oswald would prefer that the \$200 be returned to the brother, that we advance the money for the transportation expenses, and he would then repay us when he was able.

Mr. Oswald said that his brother had told him that the family would meet him on arrival and that local newspapermen would also meet him as they had been informed of his return home. Mr. Oswald said that he anticipated that he would have difficulty in obtaining employment in a large organization. He was most concerned about the possibility that he might need to apply for some public assistance prior to obtaining employment because he sponsored his wife's entry and he wanted to avoid her having any difficulties with the Immigration Department.

Mr. Oswald spent three years in the Marines, was stationed in Japan and the Phillipines, and said that he received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Oswald was so anxious that he not use the money sent by his brother that he stated he was considering returning the money and using the



NY 105-38431

"small portion of his own funds remaining to carry the family as far as these monies would permit, and then requesting the local authorities to transport him the balance of the way to Texas. We discussed with Mr. Oswald that that would be poor planning on his part, that it was urgent that he reach his destination in Texas for the benefit of his family group, that any locality in which he stopped off might contact us and that it would be obligatory for us to report about the fact he had the funds available to him here for his return to Texas.

In view of Mr. Oswald's extreme anxiety to not use the money sent him by his brother, we telephoned Miss Elliott of the State Department and informed her of Mr. Oswald's request.

Miss Elliott told us that she would discuss the matter with the New York City office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and call back.

She called back later and requested additional information regarding the man's relatives. She was informed that Mr. Oswald has told us that Robert is his only full sibling. He has one half-brother, who is a sergeant stationed in Japan, who has a wife and two children. His only other relative is his widowed mother who has no home establishment of her own and who makes her home with the persons for whom she works, moving from job to job as a practical nurse for elderly patients.

"6/14/62 We gave Miss Elliott the information regarding the  
(contd.) flight and departure time, and arrival time in Texas, obtained from the Unit.

Miss Elliott said that the Health, Education and Welfare office is wiring ahead to the local public assistance agency informing them that should

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"Mr. Oswald apply for assistance any funds expended in his care are federally reimbursable under the Repatriation Program. Any assistance extended will not create difficulties for his wife with the Immigration authorities.

It will be necessary for Mr. Oswald to use his brother's funds for his return transportation.

This information was shared with Mr. Oswald. He was not completely satisfied with the decision but accepted it and accepted the fact that at this point the wisest course he could pursue was to prepare himself and his family for the return flight today.

Janet F. Ruscoll  
Janet F. Ruscoll, Administrator

After client agreed to use his brother's money for his fare, we went to the office manager and picked up the money order received made out to Lee Oswald.

We escorted Mr. Oswald to the Western Union office 428 Broadway, who issued \$150 and gave client a check made out for \$50, to be cashed at the 1st national bank on Broadway and Canal. We then escorted client to the 1st National Bank, where after first being told that they could not cash the check eventually agreed at the bank manager's insistence that they could cash it. Client was issued \$50.

Worker then went with client to the West Side Airlines Terminal and bought two tickets previously reserved for flight 821, Delta Airlines, to Ft. Worth Texas. We were informed that the plane would land in Dallas, which is right next to Ft. Worth.

Worker and client then went to Times Square Hotel where client paid his bill, went to his room to pick up his wife and baggage and infant, and met



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"worker in the lobby. At this point he had 5 pieces of luggage. Worker, who had seen client with 7 pieces the day before, asked client what had happened to the other two pieces, and he informed us that he had sent them on ahead, railway express. We helped client and his family and his baggage to the street where we took a taxi to the ESAL, and checked client's luggage and then escorted client to the Delta Airlines building at Idlewild, remaining with Mr. Oswald until he boarded his plane at 4:15 PM. Worker then returned to New York City.

"6/26/62 On this date a summary was prepared to be sent to State Department of Social Welfare. A memo was submitted to Misc. Aud. requesting reimbursement for \$3.50 inc. expenses expended on this case by worker who escorted client to the airport.

"6/27/62 We recommend that this case be closed, client was transported to his home on 6/14/62.

(Signature appears to be) Lehrman, FGT

FA"